

Seventh Series, Vol. XII; No. 2

Thursday, February 17, 1981
Magha 28, 1902 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XII contains Nos. 1 to 5)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 6.00

CONTENTS

No. 2. Thursday, February 17, 1981/Magha 28, 1902 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 6 to 9	1—36
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 2 and 10 to 20	37—48
Unstarred Question Nos. 1 to 75 and 77 to 200	48—294
Papers laid on the Table	294—296
Assent to Bills	297—300
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Rise in price of essential commodities.	300—335
Shri Indrajit Gupta	300, 302— 310
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla	300—302, 310—315, 321—324, 334—335
Shri Ananda Pathak	315—317
Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty	318—321
Shri Ramavatar Shastri	324—332
Shrimati Susheela Gopalan	332—334
Statement <i>re</i> train accidents between Kattandapatti and Vaniyambadi Stations and between Duraundha and Ciainwa Stations	
Shri Kedar Pandey	336—339
Statement <i>re</i> Agitation by Loco Running Staff	
Shri Kedar Pandey	340—342
Matters under rule 377—	
(i) Atrocities on weaker sections in Gujarat	
Shri Hiralal R. Parmar	343—352

*The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

- (ii) Permission to form Trade Unions by civilian employees working in Defence establishments

Shri Samar Mukherjee 352—353

- (iii) Conversion of the Nagercoil telephone exchange into an automatic exchange

Shri N. Dennis 353—354

- (iv) Hardships caused to the passengers due to trains carrying Kisans for the Kisan Rally in Delhi

Prof. Madhu Dandavate 354

- (v) Need for declaring a Gazetted holiday on 18th February, 1981 in order to commemorate Guru Ravidasji's birthday

Shri Suraj Bhan 355

- (vi) *Re.* Aligarh Muslim University

Shri G. M. Banatwala 355—356

- (vii) Incidents at Kurukshetra University, Haryana

Shri Mani Ram Bagri 356

Victoria Memorial (Amendment) Bill

Motion to consider 357—394

Shri S. B. Chavan 357—358,
385—392

Shri Jagpal Singh 359—362

Shri Xavier Arakal 362—365

Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty 365—367

Shri Mool Chand Daga 367—372

Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit 372—375

Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar 375—380

Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav 380—382

Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap 382—384

Shri N.K. Shejwalkar 384—385

Clauses 2 to 4 and 1 393—394

Motion to pass, as amended

Shri S. B. Chavan 395

Business Advisory Committee

Eleventh Report 396

LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Statement

2

*Tuesday, February 17, 1981/Magha
28, 1902 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.*

MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Regulating use of Petrol

*1. SHRI A. T. PATIL:
SHRI NARAYAN CHOU-
BEY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of prices of petrol and petroleum products being constantly raised by the OPEC countries and in view of consequent ever-increasing import bill on petrol, Government propose to regulate use of Petrol so as to reduce its import;

(b) if so, what are the proposals of Government in the matter; and

(c) what other steps Government propose to take to reduce the import bill and to save the national economy?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
(SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c).
The requisite information is laid
on the Table of the Sabha.

(a) and (b). Motor spirit (Petrol) accounts for only about 5 per cent of the total consumption of petroleum products in the country. The following are some of the important steps taken by the Government to restrict the consumption of petrol:—

(i) The price of petrol had been raised to act as a disincentive for indiscriminate use of petrol-driven vehicles.

(ii) Central Ministries|Departments|State Governments and public sector undertakings had been advised to effect savings in the consumption of petrol in their staff cars.

(c) The following are some of the important steps taken to bring about economy and efficiency in the use of petroleum products in the country:—

(i) Introduction of an improved version of kerosene wick stove possessing a thermal efficiency of about 60 per cent as against the thermal efficiency of 40 per cent to 45 per cent possessed by other kerosene wick stoves usually sold in the market.

(ii) Initiating studies in the State Road Transport Undertakings having a large fleet of vehicles, for greater efficiency in the utilisation of high speed diesel oil in the transport sector;

(iii) Giving advice to State Governments to statutorily impose speed limits for passenger transport vehicles within cities and towns, and on local transport vehicles, as well as to control goods

and passenger vehicles with high smoke exhausts in order to achieve efficiency in diesel consumption;

(iv) Substitution of Furnace Oil by coal, wherever it is technologically feasible;

(v) Providing advisory service to the industries for the adoption of measures aimed at improvement of efficiency in the use of furnace oil; and

(vi) Issuing detailed guidelines for energy conservation.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: (a) What was the annual consumption of petrol in quantity and to what extent it is reduced by the measures stated in reply to the questions (a) and (b). (b) Did Government assess the possibility and feasibility of (i) rationing the supply of petrol, (ii) enforcing holidays for users of petrol-driven cars and (iii) restricting the admissibility of expenditure on use of cars by individuals and companies for deduction from the total income for the purpose of income-tax to a specific maximum limit?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The consumption of petrol out of the total petroleum products is only 5 per cent. In 1979-80 the consumption was 1.43 million tonnes, as against a total consumption of 1.52 million tonnes in 1973-74. So, the growth rate, as far as the consumption of petrol is concerned, is quite under control and there is no necessity for any control to be enforced.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: (a) What is the action taken for finding sources of alternative energy apart from kerosene and furnace oil by coal, to replace petrol and with what effect? (b) What sources of alternative energy are adopted in other countries of the world and with what effect? (c) to what extent the import bill on petrol and petroleum products is expected to be reduced during the next year by adopting the available measures?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as alternative sources for consumption of petrol is concerned, successful experiment has been done by mixing alcohol. But, unfortunately, alcohol is also in short supply and, therefore, this cannot be experimented upon. As far as other alternative sources of energy are concerned some countries like South Africa and America have produced methanol and motor spirit from coal. But we have not reached that stage.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल यह है कि यह जो पेट्रोल के दाम बढ़ते जाते हैं तो किसान रेली के लिए इतने बड़े पैमाने पर फोरन एक्सचेंज खत्म कर के जो पेट्रोल का इस्तेमाल हुआ है, उसको रोकने के लिए (ध्वजधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Arakal

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: The hon. Minister said that only 5 per cent of petrol is consumed by cars and other vehicles. Considering the plight of the taxiwallas, scooterwallas etc., will the hon. Minister consider not to raise the prices of petroleum products in the near future?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, unfortunately I cannot give that assurance because any price increase in the petroleum products depends on the OPEC prices and if the OPEC prices go up, then in that matter the Government is helpless.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any steps have been taken to generate energy through tidal wave and other resources of energy, and whether the Government has entered into any agreement with any other country in this regard.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The Government has taken a decision in principle to appoint an Alternative Energy Commission and the new Commission, when it is established will take care

of the tidal wave and other sources of energy.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, question No. 2—Mr. Madhukar. He is not here.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Sir, you must take note about the absence of Members.

MR. SPEAKER: How many times? Mr. Sathe, all the hon. Members are supposed to be here. They are much more responsible. They are considered to be responsible, they are supposed to be responsible. I have pointed it out to many times,

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: A majority of the Members who are absentees are from Congress (I).
(Interruptions)

Vacant Posts of Supreme Court Judges

3. †SHRI R. L. VERMA:
SHRI D. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of posts of Supreme Court and High Court judges,

(court-wise) which are lying vacant and since when;

(b) the reasons for delay in filling up the posts; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) On 1-2-1981, there were 2 vacancies in the Supreme Court. These vacancies could be related to 15-11-1980 and 16-1-1981. On 1-2-1981, there were 83 posts of Judges to be filled in the High Courts. Their break-up, High Court-wise, and the dates from which the vacancies arose are given in the attached statement.

(b) In so far as the Supreme Court is concerned, the vacancies are recent and proposals have yet to be received. In the case of High Courts, firm and complete proposals in their complete form are awaited from the State authorities in most cases. A few proposals have been received and these are being attended to.

(c) It is not possible to indicate any specific period by which these vacancies will be filled. However, the State authorities are being constantly reminded to send their recommendations.

Statement

Posts of Judges to be filled in various High Courts as on 1st February, 1981

Sl. No.	High Court	Vacancies	Date from which vacancies shown in col. 3 have arisen
1	2	3	4
1	Allahabad	12	30-7-1980 30-7-1980 30-7-1980 30-7-1980 4-11-1980 26-12-1980 30-1-1981 7-2-1981
2	Andhra Pradesh	4	16-3-1979

* (Reg. remaining 4 posts, see footnote)

1	2	3	4
			6-1-1980 1-7-1980 4-7-1980
3	Bombay	4	January 1981 January 1981 *(Reg. remaining two posts, see footnote)
4	Calcutta	10	1-8-1978 12-8-1978 23-11-1979 23-11-1979 23-11-1979 23-11-1979 26-12-1979 1-2-1980 1-11-1980 28-1-1981
5	Delhi	4	28-5-1980 27-6-1980 4-9-1980 21-10-1980
6	Gauhati	4	6-4-1978 7-7-1979 1-3-1980 *(Reg. remaining one post, see footnote)
7	Gujarat	4	5-11-1980 5-11-1980 5-11-1980 5-1-1981
8	Himachal Pradesh	1	11-1-1980
9	Jammu and Kashmir	3	23-2-1980 *(Reg. remaining two posts, see footnote)
10	Karnataka	2	November, 1980 November, 1980
11	Kerala	2	1-8-1980 30-1-1981
12	Madhya Pradesh	7	21-2-1980 21-7-1980 10-1-1981 *(Regarding remaining 4 posts, see footnote)
13	Madras	5	6-11-1979 27-3-1980 10-12-1980 January, 1981 January, 1981
14	Orissa	3	1-8-1980 1-10-1980 5-11-1980

1	2	3	4
15	Patna	11	1-8-1979 1-2-1980 1-1-1981 *(Regarding remaining 8 posts, see footnote)
16	Punjab and Haryana		9 2-1979 19-3-1980 15-10-1980 25-10-1980
17	Rajasthan	3	15-6-1980 10-7-1980 *(Regarding remaining one post, see footnote)

83

NOTE : *These are fresh posts sanctioned with effect from the dates they are first filled.

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के विषय में कहा है, इसमें नियुक्तियां अभी रीसेटली हुई है, लेकिन जो 83 पद सन् 1978 से हाई कोर्टों में खाली है और तब से आज तक मैं समझता हूं कि सभी जगह पेपरों में न्यूज आती रही है कि हाई कोर्टों में हजारों केसेस पेंडिंग पड़े हैं, लंबित है और आम जनता को इससे परेशानी होती है क्योंकि बार-बार कोर्ट में डेट बढ़ जाती है। राज्य सरकारें 1978 से रिमाइंडर करा रही हैं और प्रस्ताव भेजती रही हैं। क्या इस प्रकार के प्रस्ताव सरकार को प्राप्त हुए हैं या नहीं ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I am really very sorry, that the vacancies are existing from 1978 particularly in places like Calcutta and Gauhati. I may bring to the notice of the hon. Members that there had been quite a statements between the State authorities themselves. I have myself visited some of the States particularly Calcutta. I thought I had resolved the dispute. I involved one of the hon. Members of Parliament also in the discussions and not in anything else. Notwithstanding my

efforts, I could not be successful, because again the stalemate has started. I am confident so far as Calcutta is concerned, Unfortunately, we are taking a different line with regard to some appointments. We are going ahead because we cannot wait longer....

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: What about Gauhati?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: So far as Gauhati is concerned, it is a case of five Chief Minister agreeing and also the Chief Justice. The Governor had been giving different proposals and Chief Minister had been giving different proposals. Some times these problems do get created. I assure the hon. Members that it is not because of the delay on the part of the Central Government. On my part I am going to certain States to resolve the disputes wherever possible but the delay seems to be inherent in the things itself and the time factor is something which is rather unfortunate.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : जो गतिरोध पैदा हुआ है क्या यह न्यायपालिका और कार्यपालिका के बीच भयंकर मतभेदों के कारण पैदा हुआ है ? अगर न्यायपालिका स्वतंत्र है तो जो प्रस्ताव उसकी ओर से नियमों और शर्तों के

अनुसार आते है उनको केन्द्रीय सरकार क्यों तुरन्त कार्यान्वित नहीं करती है ? क्या कारण है कि बिहार में भी 1978 से ये स्थान रिक्त पड़े हुए है ? बिहार में 11 वेकेंसीज हैं और ये 1979 से खाली पड़ी हुई हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने रिमाइंडर तब से अब तक दिए गए हैं और इनके बावजूद भी प्रयोजल नहीं आई हैं ? कब तक आप इस पर एक्शन इस तरह से लेते रहेंगे ? क्या सरकार आश्वासन दे सकती है कि एक निश्चित समय में इन वेकेंसीज को भर दिया जाएगा

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Under the Constitution the consultation has got to be with the Chief Justice of the High Court and the State Government. Therefore, it will not be in the public interest for me to make out as to who is at wrong. I would say that none is at wrong for the simple reason that each one puts forth his own proposal and if there is disagreement, it is a matter where it should be resolved. In fact on most occasions wherever I have gone I have been requesting the Chief Ministers and the Chief Justice to sit down and resolve their differences.

So far as Bihar is concerned, no doubt, there are quite a large number of vacancies and I may bring to the notice of this hon. House that the State Government and the High Court unfortunately had not been agreeing on any of the names. A lot of clash had been going on

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: They want to have their own man.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I am not saying anything of that type because it would not be fair for me to comment on any one. Once upon a time the Acting Chief Justice made the recommendations which were not agreed to. The Acting Governor who was the Chief Justice, said, nothing doing and all these things are going

on. But I can assure the hon. Members on my part I am trying my best that at the earliest opportunity these vacancies are filled up. As I said, I myself regret the delay. But it is difficult to apportion the responsibility on any single individual or any institution for this purpose.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri D. P. Yadav.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I am sorry, I am sorry.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: This is an unfair comment, I must say, coming as it does from the responsible Member from Diamond Harbour.

My hon. friend said, irresponsible. I leave it to him to judge himself.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: In view of the fact that some six months back the hon. Law Minister, while appearing before the Backward Classes Commission, had expressed his views, as published in the press, that reservations and appointments should be done on the basis of those who are socially and educationally backward, will the hon. Minister and the Government consider, while appointing 85 judges in the High Courts and the Supreme Court, this criterion of social backwardness and educational backwardness?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: It is true that while appearing before the Backward Classes Commission, I stressed the concept of article 15(4) of the Constitution. But this concept cannot be pushed further. In the recruitment of judges, I may bring to the notice of this House that I have even in August, 1980, addressed all the State Governments that wherever it was possible, they should recommend persons from the SC/ST, socially and educationally backward classes, women, minorities and the like. This

is what I have written to them and I have also said that they could be given a little weightage also. Beyond that we could not have gone.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: There is a general impression that the judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court are from a higher strata of society, that is, the persons who are leading lawyers and who have big income or the people from good families are selected. May I know from the hon. Minister, if it is possible, whether he can lay down any criterion or he can negotiate with the Chief Ministers so that the people from the lower strata of society can possibly have an opportunity to be a judge in the High Court or the Supreme Court?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: The only answer that I can give to this question is that the idea is worth considering.

Supply of power from D.V.C. to Calcutta

*4. **SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the supply of power from D.V.C. to Calcutta was gradually decreasing although its Chairman was claiming increase in generation and that supply of power to Calcutta had dropped from 7.9 per cent in 1979 to 4.95 per cent during 1980;

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) steps taken the Government to improve the supply to West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation received 7.65 per cent of the total D.V.C. generation during the calendar year 1980 and not 4.95 per cent as mentioned in the question. During the year 1979, the Energy supplied to Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation amounted to 8.47 per cent of D.V.C.'s total generation.

(b) and (c) Government is fully aware of the problem and has taken steps which has resulted in relatively improved power generation in December, 1980 compared to that in previous 12 months. A plant betterment programme has been prepared by D.V.C. as per guidelines of Department of Power, Government of India and is under implementation now. Efforts are also been made for early recommissioning of units under outage. The generating capacity of the D.V.C. system is also being augmented further by adding additional units at Bokaro.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: The Chairman of DVC, Mr. Luther, has said time and again, after becoming Chairman and going in for a headlong clash with the employees there, suspending and de-recognising a recognised union, that the power generation has been stepped upto 60 per cent. But the Chief Minister of West Bengal has said that the power generation from DVC has dropped from 7.9 per cent in 1979 to 4.95 per cent and that contribution from the gas turbine is also being included, while making that statement, which is quite improper and that the supply to the CESC has gone down or has remained stationary. During the last three days, only 11 or 12 MW units have been supplied. I would like to know whether these facts are true and whether this arrogant Chairman would be brought to book because he is proving to be a menace to DVC.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the question? This is no question.

MR. SPEAKER: The "arrogance" of Chairman is in question.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): The DVC generation is less. For example, the average was 357.25 million units per month in 1980.

MR. SPEAKER: Please be louder; you are not audible.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: In 1979, it was 4.56 million units. DVC generation has, in fact, become worse in 1980. But I am glad to inform the House that things are getting better. DVC is again picking up generation. Yesterday, its generation was more than 600 Mega watt units and DVC generation is becoming better and better from October onwards.

As regards the claim of the Chief Minister that gas turbine is used in DVC generation, I do not know the correct position. The other day I had a meeting in Calcutta i.e., the Eastern Regional Power Ministers' Conference. I discussed this issue in that meeting.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: The hon. Minister has made a misleading and untruthful statement. From the figure given, it seems that the position has improved. The figures given are, in October 355 MGWs, then 359 MGWs and in January 357 MGWs. Is there any real improvement? Earlier, the generation was 400 MGWs or even more than that. I would also like to know whether it is a fact that power supply to Gorakhpur Workshop by DVC has been drastically cut down despite request for power supply by the General Manager of the South-Eastern Railway, Mr. David. There has been a backlog. More than 200 wagons could not be repaired. The power supply fell down to mere 2 per cent. A terrible crisis is created due to load-shedding.

I would also like to know whether any action has been taken to withdraw the unjust suspension orders

on some of the employees of DVC and whether DVC Union is recognised in order to improve the relations amongst the employees and to create a cordial atmosphere?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I have to inform the House that we sent the Energy Secretary in order to look into the matter. There are various Unions. One is the Staff Association. The other is Karamchari Sangha (INTUC). There is Shramik Union (CITU). Then there is the DVC Staff Association (CPI). The recognition for the Staff Association has been withdrawn by the Chairman. We are looking into the matter.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: There is an agreement between the DVC and the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation in regard to the quantum of supply of power from the DVC to the Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation. Is it not a fact that during the last two years, the DVC could not fulfill the contract entered into with the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation?

Is it also a fact that having noted the deficiency of the distribution, the Government of West Bengal has suggested that the distribution should be left over to the hands of the Government of West Bengal and to the Government of Bihar who are also partners to the DVC. If it is so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto?

May I also like to know whether the Government is considering the feasibility or advisability of withdrawing the derecognition order of the Staff Association in the interest of bringing about normalcy in the industrial relations?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: The understanding is graded allocation; that is, whatever will be the power generation, according to that power generation, we give power to so

and so; that is the understanding. At the present moment DVC is generating 600 Megawatts. According to that generation figure, Calcutta is entitled to get only 36 Megawatts, but we are giving them 40 Megawatts. So, there cannot be any complaint from the Calcutta side. (Interruptions).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You cannot generate in 'Megawatts'. 'Megawatt' refers to capacity. It has to be in kilowatt hours.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : दामोदर घाटी निगम से जो बिजली सप्लाई होती है, उसमें निगम को जितनी मिलनी चाहिए, क्या उतनी दी जा रही है या नहीं ?

श्री विक्रम महाजन : जहां तक बिहार का तात्लुक है, बिहार की जितनी मांग है, हम उसको उतनी देने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, लेकिन चूँकि हर स्टेट को हम उतनी देते हैं, जितनी कि हम जेनीरेट करते हैं, उसके मुताबिक कट लगता है। हमने एक फिक्स किया हुआ है, उसके मुताबिक बिजली दी जाती है। (व्यवधान) लेकिन उस कटेकट के मुताबिक कहीं कम भी दी जाती है, कहीं ज्यादा भी दी जाती है। (व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जवाब ठीक नहीं है। उन्होंने पूछा है कि बिहार को जितनी बिजली मिलनी चाहिए उतनी मिल रही है या नहीं। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री जी ने ठीक कहा है कि जितना उत्पादन होता है, उसके अनुपात से दिया जाता है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है। (व्यवधान) क्या यह सवाल का जवाब है ? (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप हाफ-एन-आवर डिस्कशन का नोटिस दे दें।

World Bank loan for THAL Vaishet

*6. SHRI †CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank has reversed its decision to grant loan to cover the bulk of foreign exchange requirement for setting up of Ammonia-cum-Urea fertilizer complex at Thal Vaishet;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how do Government propose to meet the foreign exchange requirements in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C SETHI): (a) and (b). One of the conditions for effectiveness of the loan agreement with the World Bank for the Thal Vaishet Project was the appointment of consultants for the ammonia plants. The World Bank did not accept Government's selection of consultants because the proposed arrangements, according to them, did not ensure timely and satisfactory completion of the Project. The agreement, therefore, stood terminated on 31-12-80.

(c) Government proposes to meet the foreign exchange requirements of the Project through bilateral credits and suppliers' credits.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: The World Bank loan agreement was only to the extent of 250 million dollars. Now, because of the nature of the Agreement, the World Bank has gone back on its own Agreement. We are very happy that the Government of India is going in for negotiations with other countries. I would like to know whether this Project will be held up because of this thing and if not, which are the other countries with which we are having bilateral consultations for processing or quickening the progress of this Project.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Apart from the delay which has taken place, the project is not going to be delayed any further and is likely to be completed by 1984.

As far as the credits are concerned, we are hoping to get about Rs. 30 crores from Denmark, about Rs. 67.5 crores from U.K. about Rs. 69.8 crores from Japan, then about Rs. 20 crores from Italy and then the French credit and other credits are also available.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether because for three times this revision went on for this project—it ultimately stood at Rs. 740 crores—and whether because of this time lag, the estimates will go up or will it remain at Rs. 740 crores?

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Let them be revised.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: On the basis of the government calculation which is without taking into consideration, the escalation, it will be Rs. 732 crores now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister. Is it not a fact that in the past we had a great credibility with the World Bank, but, in spite of that, because we took wrong decisions—I mean, the government took wrong decisions, the World Bank is not coming forward. In spite of the fact that as far as the consultancy contracts are concerned, they were properly processed by a Cabinet Committee and by experts and after that a decision was taken, I would like to know why after this processing, the original decision was changed and whether it is a fact that as a result of the new consultancy contract which will involve an inferior technology, there will be losses in this project to the tune of more than Rs. 55 crores per year and as a result of that, will there be a delay in the commissioning of the present project?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the changing of the consultancy is concern-

ed, the House has debated this question for more than 2 hours. It will be difficult for me to enlist all those points during a short reply which Prof. Dandavate expects from me. However, I may say that there will be no delay.

As far as the technology is concerned, we have selected the best possible technology. There is not going to be any loss of Rs. 55 crores as envisaged by him. The energy consumption and every other thing is

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, as you will not permit me.... I had asked a specific question that when the Cabinet Committee and the team of experts had processed the entire proposal of the consultancy contract, what were the reasons to change the consultancy contract which is bound to result into losses?

MR. SPEAKER: I think he has replied to it.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Broadly the reasons....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, if you permit me..(Interruptions) He has permitted....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We have already done it. It will only take more time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, it is a pointed question to which he has not replied.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: There was already a two-hour discussion on this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have gone through the proceedings of the debate but this point was not replied to.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Why not have 2 hours 15 minutes?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the question of consultancy is concerned, it was found that Braun were not in a position to transfer the technology completely. Then they had no experience of the Indian soil and no construction here. Then in the last so

many contracts which were awarded the world over, Braun got only 2 while Topsoe got about 15 and the other Pullman Kellogg got about 17. So, from that point of view, the technology which Pullman Kellogg and Topsoe are offering is one of the best and then it is a complete transfer of technology. As far as the energy consumption is concerned, the energy consumption is also going to be equivalent and, therefore, the change was necessary.

Secondly, the Braun technology had almost reached a plateau and there is no chance of further improvement....

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: It has become obsolete.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the technology which Topsoe is offering, it is one of the best and is completely transferable and the catalysts which they are offering are not available in the Braun technology.

When the six parties were short-listed, then the World Bank knew that Topsoe and Pullman Kellogg have been shortlisted they completely know it and, therefore, it should not give any surprise to them.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: They do not want the best.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, India is a share-holder in the World Bank and Indian representatives are there on the Board of Directors of the World Bank. So, when this decision was taken, it was widely publicised as an insult to India. And the Prime Minister also made a speech and she said that it was an open interference in the internal affairs of the country. What I am surprised to learn is that despite all this, the Government of India which is a share-holder in the Board of Directors of the World Bank, has not lodged any formal protest to the decision of the World Bank. It has not even asked for the basis in which the World Bank has terminated the contract. So, I feel that from the reply given the Government appears to be

feeling guilty about the whole thing. I want to know whether the Government will lodge a protest and call for an emergency meeting of the Board of Directors of the World Bank and ask for the explanation as to why they have cancelled this contract? Are they guilty and afraid to raise the question?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: We have answered this question time and again that there is no guilty in it. We have done the best possible thing in the interest of the country. We have selected the best possible technology with a complete transfer.

As far as the question of protest is concerned, we have given them a complete reply. Recently, during my visit abroad, I had talks with the Italian Government and also the Danish representatives. Both the Governments are filing letters of protest and we can also do so.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Have you called the meeting of the Board of Directors? I am asking you whether you will raise this at the Board of Directors' meeting.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As regards lodging a protest, I do not know how the World Bank would proceed with regard to this.

Demand of petroleum products by Gujarat

*7. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on account of industrial agricultural and other developing activities, the consumption of petroleum products has increased in Gujarat;

(b) whether the availability of petroleum products, particularly of diesel and kerosene, is not commensurate with the demands of Gujarat;

(c) whether Gujarat Government has made arrangement for proper distribution of SKO, BDO and HSDO to different categories of consumers;

(d) whether Gujarat Government is experiencing great difficulty in regulating their distribution due to less allocation by the Centre;

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Centre for more allocation to Gujarat;

(f) whether the Centre has received letters, representations, memoranda etc. during 10th January, 1980 to 30th December, 1980 from the Gujarat Government in the matter; and

(g) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demand for petroleum products such as motor spirit (petrol) light diesel oil etc., in Gujarat are, by and large, met in full. In the case of high speed diesel oil and kerosene, the monthly allocations for Gujarat, as in other States, are based on the overall availability and movement capacity. During 1980, the sales of both kerosene and diesel in Gujarat have been higher than the sales in the previous year.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The State Government had reported difficulties during certain months in meeting the demands of diesel and kerosene within the allocations as originally made by the Ministry.

(e) Based on the request received from the State Government, additional allocations of diesel and kerosene have been made to Gujarat to meet the situation.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) As indicated in (e) above, additional allocations have been made to the State from time to time.

श्री नवीन रवाणी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जबसे माननीय मंत्री जी ने पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय का कार्यभार सम्भाला है तब से

गुजरात में कठिनाई कम हो रही है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि 26 नवम्बर को हमारे सिविल सप्लाई मिनिस्टर ने ज्ञापन दिया था कि डेरी, शुगर इण्डस्ट्री और गवर्नमेंट प्रोजेक्ट्स, सभी के लिए डीजल सप्लाई करने के लिए मौके पर ही आउटलेट्स खोले जाये तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कोई निर्णय ले लिया है ?

दूसरी बात मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने कहा है कि 1981 में एल पी जी के ज्यादा कनेक्शन रिलीज किए जायेंगे तो क्या इसमें रूरल एरियाज के लिए कुछ रिजर्वेशन रहेगा ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, the question does not relate to L.P.G. However, I would like to add that from March onwards, we shall be giving after the new plant of O.N.G.C. at main Bombay goes into production about one lakh gas connections every month and, within 2½ years, we hope to supply gas connections to thirty lakh people who are on our waiting list. As far as the opening of the new points are concerned in Gujarat, after the receipt of the letter from Gujarat State, we have asked the companies to survey the area and, after the survey report comes, we will open up the points.

श्री नवीन रवाणी : मैंने यह प्रश्न किया था कि एल पी जी के जो कनेक्शन्स दिए जायेंगे उनमें रूरल एरियाज के लिए कोई रिजर्वेशन रहेगा या नहीं ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: In the year 1980-81, we will cover every district of India.

श्री नवीन रवाणी : रूरल एरियाज के लिए कोई रिजर्वेशन रहेगा या नहीं ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, the rural area is part of the district.

Hike in prices of petroleum products

+

*8. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI CHHANGUR RAM:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the basis on which recent hike in prices of petroleum products has been announced by Government;

(b) the extent of excise and other taxation elements in the prices of petrol, high speed diesel, cooking gas, kerosene and how do these figures compare with those elements in other countries like U.K., U.S.A., Japan, France, etc. stating the reasons for higher levy in India if any; and

(c) the impact of the recent hike in the petroleum products on the consumer as a whole?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) It is estimated that the rise in consumer whole sale price index would be about 1 per cent due to recent price hike effective 13-1-1981.

Statement

The increases in the prices of various petroleum products have been effected to yield a sum of Rs. 1195 crores per annum to make good the additional foreign exchange and rupee burdens on the oil industry after the last price increase in June 1980. The increase in prices of individual petroleum products have been decided upon after very careful consideration of all relevant factors, such as the prevalent prices of these products and the likely effects of the increases on different categories of consumers.

(b) Comparative data relating to 31-7-79 only is immediately available. A statement showing comparative consumer prices of selected petroleum products and the element of taxes and duties thereon, as on 31-7-79 is attached.

Only in the case of Petrol, higher duties are levied in India with a view to:—

(i) curbing consumption of petroleum products on less essential use;

(ii) making available more naphtha for fertilizer use;

(iii) reducing imports of naphtha to some extent; and

(iv) mobilising resources for general revenues.

Comparative consumer prices of selected petroleum products and element of taxes and duties there in as on 31-7-79 in USA, UK, France, Japan and India.

Country	Motor Spirit (Regular)			Auto Diesel			Household kerosene			Disillate F.O.		
	Consumer Price	Includes	Tax / VAT Duty	Consumer Price	Includes	Tax/VAT Duty	Consumer Price	Includes	Tax / VAT Duty	Consumer Price	Includes	Tax/VAT Duty
U.S. A.	1.87	0.29	..	1.63	0.29	..	1.25	None	None	1.52	Neg.	..
France	4.98	64.3%	..	3.48	54%	..	2.69	45%	..	1.99	28.3%	..
U.K.	4.43	15%	1.41	4.63	15%	1.58	2.07	..	0.04	..	..	..
India (Bombay)	4.04	7%	2.70	1.30	7%	0.49	1.29	3%	0.49	1.09	7%	0.13
Japan	4.66	1.95	0.08	4.05	0.86	0.08	1.78	..	0.04	..	..	..

VAT—Value Added Tax.

*Exchange rate adopted = 1 U.S. \$ = Rs. 7.76

Source : International Petroleum Annual brought out by U.S. Department of Energy April 1980. Figures for India corrected.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का पहला भाग जो है, वह यह है कि सरकार ने हाल ही में पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों में किस आधार पर वृद्धि की है, इसका जवाब नहीं आया है ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, a statement has been circulated. He might not have received it. Sir, if you permit I will read out the statement.

The increases in the prices of various petroleum products have been effected to yield a sum of Rs. 1195 crores per annum to make good the additional foreign exchange and rupee burdens on the oil industry after the last price increase in June 1980. The increase in prices of individual petroleum products have been decided upon after very careful consideration of all relevant factors, such as the prevalent prices of these products and the likely effects of the increases on different categories of consumers.

(b) Comparative data relating to 31-7-79 only is immediately available. A statement showing comparative consumer prices of selected petroleum products and the element of taxes and duties thereon, as on 31-7-79 is attached.

—Only in the case of Petrol, higher duties are levied in India with a view to—

(i) curbing consumption of petroleum products on less essential use;

(ii) making available more naphtha for fertiliser use;

(iii) reducing imports of naphtha to some extent; and

(iv) mobilising resources for general revenues.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरे प्रश्न का जो बेसिक प्वाइंट है, वह यह है कि वृद्धि किस बेस पर की है ? आप हमेशा कहते रहे हैं कि विदेशों में ऐसा हो जाता है, हमारे सामने कोई चारा नहीं है और आप कह रहे हैं कि विभिन्न

पहलुओं पर विचार कर रहे हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे पहलू क्या हैं ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : जहाँ तक पहलू का सवाल है, पहलू यह है कि इसमें आपके द्वारा प्राइस का बढ़ाया जाना । जून, 1980 में पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स का प्राइस हाइक किया गया था । उसके पश्चात् बालोकान्फ्रेस के पूर्व में आपके कन्ट्रीज ने पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्शन की ओर क़ुड की प्राइस बढ़ाई और फिर बालोकान्फ्रेस के बाद करीब-करीब चार डालर प्रति-बैरल के हिसाब से कीमतें बढ़ा दी गई हैं । उसको मद्दे नजर रखते हुए, ये कीमतें हमने बढ़ाई है । जो करीब 1223 करोड़ रु० का कम्पनी लास कर रही थी उसमें से करीब 1195 करोड़ रु० के करीब कवर-अप करने की कोशिश की है ।

इसके अलावा मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि कैरोसीन की कीमतें जो रखी गई हैं उसमें भी करीब-करीब 200 करोड़ की सबसिडि का एलीमेंट अभी है । जो कीमतें बढ़ी हैं, उसमें खास तौर से जो गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग के लोग हैं, जिनको इसकी आवश्यकता है इसलिए उनकी कीमतों को कम रखने का प्रयास किया गया है ।

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ गल्फ प्राइसेज और बनिजुला प्राइसेज क्या हैं ? आप ने अभी सबसिडी की बात कही है—मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस में सेन्ट्रल एक्साइज और अदर-टैक्सेज कितने लगे हैं ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : जहाँ तक इस में गल्फ कन्ट्रीज के प्राइसेज का सवाल है—इस समय वहाँ 36 डालर प्रति बैरल के हिसाब से तेल मिल रहा है जहाँ तक टैक्स के एलीमेंट का सवाल है मैंने

स्टेटमेंट में बतलाया है कि पेट्रोल में टैक्स का एलीमेंट कन्ज्यूमर प्राइस का 2.90 रु० हैं ।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : इस स्टेटमेंट में नहीं है ।

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The main excise duty which is available out of the petroleum products is of the order of Rs. 1600 crores.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इम्पोर्टेड कूड का आप का टोटल रिक्वायरमेंट कितना है तथा उस को प्राप्त करने के लिये आप ने किन-किन देशों के साथ एग्रीमेंट किया है ? इस में कितना शार्ट-फाल है तथा उस को मीट करने के लिये आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : हमारी कन्ट्री की रिक्वायरमेंट करीब 31 मिलियन टन है, जिस में 14 मिलियन टन हमारा उत्पादन है, करीब 16.7 मिलियन टन कूड आयात हम को इस वर्ष आयात करना पड़ेगा, इस के अलावा 7.89 मिलियन टन पेट्रोलियम प्राडक्ट्स का आयात करना पड़ेगा । इन सब सामग्रियों की कीमत पर 5650 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय करनी होगी । जहां तक देश में उत्पादन का सवाल है, हम ने अपने उत्पादन को मद्देनजर रखते हुए जितने कूड की आवश्यकता थी उस को टाइ-अप कर लिया है आधा-मिलियन टन स्पॉट परचेज किया है । बाकी के लिए कुवैत, कतार, मैक्सीको, नाइजरिया सऊदी अरेबिया, अल्जीरिया, ईरान, ईराक इन तमाम मुल्कों के साथ समझौते हो गये हैं इस तरह से हमने तेल की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति कर ली है ।

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: It is self-evident that there is a very close

relationship between the consumption of petroleum products and GNP. Any increase in the price of petroleum products may adversely affect GNP. I would like to know whether Government would consider identifying the key contributors to GNP and subsidising on that basis, so that GNP is affected to the minimum?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is too technical a question, meant for economic experts!

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Why can't he elaborate on it? The hike in the price of petroleum products may adversely affect GNP. . .

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What is that?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Would the Government consider identifying the key contributors to GNP growth and subsidising on that basis?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the subsidy element is concerned, I may point out that there is a subsidy element of Rs. 200 crores for Kerosene and more than Rs. 150 crores for Naphtha which is used in fertiliser production. We have taken all these factors into consideration. The total impact of the price increase of petroleum products is one per cent. on the national economy and not more than that.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: What he is stating is not correct. Kindly allow me one minute; I want to put a question. The statement is not correct.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly refer it to me.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I am asking a question. It is this....

MR. SPEAKER: No please, I am sorry. Next question.

Opening of new coal mines and setting up of power units by private sector

*9. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the private sector in this field is not submit concrete proposals to open new coal mines and to set up power generating units;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the invitation to the private sector in this field is not against the accepted policy of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Government have not asked private sector firms to submit concrete proposals to open new coal mines. As far as the power sector is concerned, keeping in view the need for attracting larger capital investment for power development and the views expressed in various public forum and debates, the private sector had been called upon to make specific offers with firm financial contribution in general statements made by the Minister for Energy. However, no concrete proposal has been received by the Government, so far.

(c) At present, the role of private sector as utility in the field of power generation is governed by the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. The Resolution does not preclude the expansion of the existing privately owned units or the possibility of the State securing cooperation of private enterprises in the establishment of new units when the National interest so requires. Proposals of private utilities for setting up power generation plants are considered on their merits keeping in view the spirit of the Industrial Policy Resolution.

On the coal side, the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act 1973 rules out the question of private sector firms operating coal mines.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, I am glad to hear that in the field of coal mining, at least the Government are here committing that there will be no deviation from the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. As far as power is concerned, the proviso which he is referring to in the Industrial Policy Resolution, refers to circumstances in which the national interest may require some modification. So if any concrete proposals come up, they will have to be justified before the House on the grounds of national interest. Nor am I referring to the question of expansion of the existing private sector? The question is: if you are contemplating as the hon. Energy Minister has stated previously in this House and also in the public statements outside, whether they would like the private sector to invest in power industry, make new investments, I would like to know whether this is not a thin end of the wedge and whether they are not wanting to admit before the country that the Government or the public sector is failing in the administration and management of power units. As the private sector had always said that the Government was incapable of running the power industry and therefore they should be brought in, are they in fact surrendering before this argument and making the admission of failure?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): Certainly not. Power is a capital intensive industry. So, what we are thinking is to attract the capitalists to invest more and more money on this. Capital seems to be one of the main constraints in power expansion. If we have taken the demand of the country as a whole, I think more and more. Investment is necessary. But we have already said and what we have been saying is that this is just a point for drawing the investment from the private sector. Nothing more. I do not

admit that the public sector is incapable of running any show.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I fully agree with the hon. Minister that the public sector should be capable of running the power industry competently. But there is a big 'if'. If certain steps are taken, I am sure they can do it. But those steps are not taken. My question is am I to understand now from what he has said that they are contemplating the situation in which the private sector capital investment will be forthcoming without any share in the management or the administration of the power units that they will simply give the capital and you will run the show? Do you think that they are going to invest their capital like that?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY: In my reply, I have said that no concrete proposal has come. Unless concrete proposal comes we cannot say anything in the air.

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA: According to the newspaper reports, it was stated by Shri Ghani Khan Choudhuri in a meeting of the Bengal Chambers of Commerce that there was no difficulty in allowing private sector to operate coal mines. Has that not been refuted by the hon. Minister now? There are a number of mines being operated privately in West Bengal. I have asked several questions, but I was never given a reply about the numbers of such mines. What steps have the Government taken to stop the operation of private mines?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: In so far as the coal sector is concerned, there is absolutely no question of giving any mining to any private sector because the coal nationalisation Act does not permit that. We have, however, got two offers. One, Messrs. Karam Chand Thapar and Sons, a private company have submitted a proposal for the development of coal mines in India in collaboration with some Australian companies. *Prima facie*, the offer does not come

within the ambit of the existing law and is not going to be accepted.

Secondly, there is an offer by the Japanese Company namely Mitsui who have proposed through the Government of Uttar Pradesh to supply equipment for two sets of 500 MW each for Anpara Expansion Scheme and also to develop coal mines for the supply of coal required for its expanded capacity. This proposal of the Uttar Pradesh Government has not yet been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority from the technical angles. However, even if and when this proposal is agreed to, this cannot be considered to be giving of coal mines to private sector. At least, this can be an arrangement for collaboration for getting expertise for development of a mine—only payment for development to be made in kind rather than in cash. That is all. It is not the change in ownership.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: In view of the reply given by the hon. Minister, I would like to know whether the operations at Kalidaspur colliery within the Mejhia area have been started by the public sector. There are other coalfields also in this area which can be started. Will it be done by the Government itself or whether foreign help will be taken? I would also like to know whether the Government will have a pithead power generation unit in the Mejhia coalfields and whether the Railway Ministry would also be approached to construct Raniganj, Mejhia, Bankura railway link for the overall betterment of the Mejhia area.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHARI: I am told that this coalfield area has got superior coal and, I am afraid, that cannot be consumed by power stations. As regards the second part of the question, this will be done by Coal India and foreign expertise can be borrowed for that, if required.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Seating Arrangements for Film Festival shows at Vigyan Bhavan

*2. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MA-DHUKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the authorities failed to provide seats to ticket holders for the Film Festival shows at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that ticket holders demonstrated and prevented film being screened as the seats were not provided;

(c) if so, the details;

(d) capacity of the Vigyan Bhavan and total number of seats;

(e) number of invitation cards given for each shows, number of press correspondents provided with seats and number of tickets sold;

(f) whether any inquiry has been made in the matter; and

(g) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). A statement (No 1) is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) 1323 seats in the Main Hall and the Balcony.

(e) Another statement (No. 2) is laid on the Table of the House.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does Not arise.

Statement-I

An exclusive theatre with 877 seats was allotted to film delegates, accredited film critics, film students and the film makers and producers from Films Division and T. V. Six films per day were screened in this theatre from morning to night. In addition, 337 seats were reserved for the delegates and the press in Vigyan Bhavan in the 3.30 and 6.30 p.m. shows. Similarly, in the Archana Theatre, 200 seats were reserved for the delegates and the

press in the 3.30, 6.30 and 9.30 p. m. shows. A further 186 seats were reserved in each of the 5 shows held daily at the Mavalankar Auditorium. Thus, the delegates and the press had access to all the films screened in the festival. A total of 1,600 seats were available for them which exceeded by far the total number of delegates and press accredited to the festival. Both the delegates and the press were told in advance about the number of seats reserved for them in Vigyan Bhavan, Mavalankar Auditorium and Archana and it was clearly specified that they would be available on first come first served basis. The arrangement had been made in accordance with the practice followed at international festivals all over the world.

2. The number of Delegates and the Press who wanted to see the film at 6.30 p.m. show in Vigyan Bhavan on January 7, 1981 was more than the number of seats reserved for them, and therefore, some of them were not able to see the film. Some of the Delegates protested against this and screening of the film was disrupted for some time. Subsequently, an announcement was made that a special screening of the film will be arranged at Vigyan Bhavan next morning where all the Delegates and the Press would be able to see the film. This was done next morning. The film then was screened in full.

Statement-II

Four shows per day were held in Vigyan Bhavan of the films in the official section. Fourteen seats were reserved in all shows for the Auditorium maintenance staff of the Directorate of Estates and the C.P.W.D. In the 12.30 p. m. show and 9.30 p. m. show, all the remaining seats were offered to the public against tickets. In the 3.30 p. m. and 6.30 p. m. show, initially 337 seats were reserved for the delegates and the press. Out of these, 4 to 10 were given against invitation cards to the Embassies of those countries whose films were actually being screened. All the other seats were offered to the public against tickets. This arrange-

ment continued upto 7.1.1981, when there was some disruption in the 6.30 show as the number of film delegates and press delegates who came to see the film was more than the seats reserved for them. Thereafter, the sale of daily tickets for the 3.30 and 6.30 pm shows to the public was suspended to provide adequate number of seats to the delegates and the press.

बंगाल केमिकल एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल वर्क्स लि. का विस्तार

• 10. आचार्य भगवान देव:
क्या बेदोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

1क। बंगाल केमिकल एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल वर्क्स लि. के विस्तार के उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं या किये जा रहे हैं ; और

1ख। इस मामले में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

बेदोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी :

1क। सार्वजनिक एसिड, एलम और साबुन प्लांटों का सुव्यवस्थीकरण, कैफीन और डेप्सोन की क्षमता में विस्तार क्रमशः नवीकरण और मशीनों को बदलने के साथ-साथ नई मशीनें लगाकर टेबलेटिंग और तरल बेय सुविधाओं में सुधार लाने के उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

1ख। सुव्यवस्थाकरण और विस्तार की योजनाएँ शुरू की गई हैं और वे विभिन्न स्तरों पर हैं। वर्तमान उर्वरक प्रगति में सुधार जारी है।

(ग) कोयले की लड़ाई के लिए अधिक वैंगन प्राप्त करने की दृष्टि से रेल मंत्रालय के साथ लगातार विचार-विमर्श चलता रहता है। वैंगनों की सप्लाई में अब पहले ही सुधार हो चुका है।

गैर सरकारी औषध निर्माता कम्पनियों द्वारा जीवन रक्षक औषधियों का उत्पादन

* 11. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोसियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने 25 जीवन रक्षक औषधियों का उत्पादन गैर-सरकारी औषध निर्माता कम्पनियों को सौंपने का निर्णय लिया

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी क्या कारण है; और

(ग) इस प्रकार की औषधियों का क्या धोरा है ?

पेट्रोसियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) जी नहीं; सरकार ने किसी जीवन रक्षक औषध के उत्पादन सिर्फ गैर-सरकारी कम्पनियों को सौंपने का निश्चय नहीं किया है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Drilling at Diamond Harbour, West Bengal

* 12. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) expenditure incurred today for drilling at Diamond Harbour, West Bengal;

(c) if so, the details thereof and reasonable therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) An amount of Rs. 1203.97 lakhs including depreciation of Rs. 550.73 lakhs has been incurred upto the end of October, 1980. Out of this, an expenditure of Rs. 100 lakhs for the period April to October, 1980, is on a provisional basis and does not include depreciation which is adjusted at the end of the year.

(b) No, Sir, but temporarily the rig has been moved to another location.

(c) Does not arise.

Exploration for Oil and Gas in Narsapur Area of Andhra Pradesh

* 13. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are good possibilities of finding oil and gas in Narsapur area of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) what precisely is the present stage of the exploitation actively in Narsapur area;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is not paying sufficient attention to exploitation in this area; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No commercial discovery of hydrocarbons has so far been made in Andhra Pradesh. Without further exploration and assessment, it is difficult to say anything definite at this stage about the future possibilities of the area.

(b) A drilling rig after completing testing of the first well in Narsapur structure, is moving to the next site to drill another well to a projected depth of 5000 metres.

Setting UP of Petro-Chemical Projects Based on Bombay High Gas

*14. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is taking urgent steps to set up new petro-chemical projects in the country based on Bombay High Gas;

(b) if so, whether Planning Commission has also agreed to provide sufficient funds for setting up Petro-chemical projects in the country during Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, what is the total amount agreed?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Govt. have decided in principle to set up two Gas Cracker Petro-chemical Complexes and their down-stream units; one at Usar in Maharashtra and another at Kavas in Gujarat. Details including production capacity, investment etc. are being finalised.

(b) and (c). Allocation of funds for new Petro-chemical projects during the Sixth Five Year Plan is being finalised.

Shortage of domestic gas cylinders in Madhya Pradesh

*15. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage and growing demand for domestic gas cylinders in Madhya Pradesh State;

(b) what is the total number of domestic gas consumers registered with the Indian Oil Corporation for the Districts of Rajgarh, Guna, Vidisha and Shajapur in Madhya Pradesh State as on 31st December, 1980;

(c) what is the number of agents who cater for the above four districts of Madhya Pradesh;

(d) what is the total number of applications registered for domestic gas cylinders from these four districts of Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) what steps have Government taken to give more domestic gas connections and new agents for these four districts of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). At present there is no marketing of cooking gas by the oil companies at Rajgarh, Guna and Shajapur districts. However, the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation (HPC) has a dealer at Vidisha, with 1060 customers. There are about 1700 applications registered for gas connections pending with this HPC distributor as on 31-12-80.

(e) Rajgarh, Guna and Shajapur districts have been included in the LPG (cooking gas) marketing plan of oil companies for 1981-82.

Permission to foreign oil companies for oil exploration

*16. SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT:
SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given permission to the foreign oil companies to carry out oil explorations in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the countries which have been entrusted the work of oil explorations;

(c) whether these countries have put any condition for exploration;

(d) whether Government have decided/selected the areas in the country where these foreign companies

would carry out oil exploration work; and

(e) if so, the names of these areas?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir. Not yet. However, the Government has decided to invite offers from competent experienced foreign oil companies for oil exploration in selected areas in the country.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Government has selected 32 blocks in 13 basins for inviting offers from competent experienced companies for oil exploration.

(e) Names of the areas selected for oil exploration by foreign parties:—

No. of Block

ONSHORE :

(1) J&K & Himachal Foothills	1
(2) Bikaner-Nagaur	3
(3) Kutch basin	3
(4) Cauvery onshore	2
(5) Gandak depression	2
(6) Sharda depression	3
(7) UP Foothills	1
	15

OFFSHORE :

(1) Saurashtra	2
(2) Konkan	3
(3) Lakshwadweep & Kerala	7
(4) Gulf of Mannar	2
(5) Coromandal	1
(6) West Bengal	2
	17
Grand Total :	32

Proposal to revise rate of commission to petroleum dealers

*17. SHRI D. L. BAITHA:
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to revise rate of commission to the petroleum dealers; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the proposed revised rate and its effect on the general market?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to the increase in price of petrol and diesel oil, money value of the evaporation loss borne by the dealers and interest charges on financing working capital on stock holdings have increased and the return to the dealers has been affected. Incidental expenditure due to escalation in rental/wages and other such factors has also affected the return.

A decision on the extent of the revision in the rate of commission will be taken shortly. However, the end selling prices are not proposed to be affected since any revision in the commission will be borne by the Oil Industry Pool Accounts.

Shortage of Cooking Gas and Kerosene in Capital

*18. SHRI R. P. YADAV:
SHRI V. KISHORE
CHANDRA S. DEO:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the recent shortage of cooking gas and kerosene supplies in the Capital; and

(b) what action has been taken by the authorities to restore normal supplies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The overall availability of kerosene in the capital has been generally adequate but there was temporary disruption in the supply of cooking gas due to the industrial relations problems in the Shakurbasti bottling plant of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation (HPCL), the availability from Koyali refinery as also due to the shut-down the Barauni refinery which affected the production of cooking gas.

(b) Additional allocations of kerosene have been given to Delhi, based on the requirements indicated by the Delhi Administration. With regard to cooking gas; the industrial relations problems in HPCL have since been resolved. The Barauni refinery has restarted production with effect from 28-1-81. The position of supply of cylinder refills in the Capital has improved considerably.

Shortage of power in Punjab

*19. **SHRI L. S. TUR:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of power in Punjab; and

(b) what steps are being taken to earmark special quota of power for agricultural purposes in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) Yes, there is shortage of power in Punjab. The deficit in power varies from month to month and ranges from 74 million units to 198 million units per month.

(b) The agricultural sector is given preference while working out power supply schedule for supply of power to the various categories of consumers. During the Kharif period, power supply to pumping sets for agriculture is ensured for 10 to 12 hours a day whereas during Rabi crop, power is ensured for 6 to

8 hours a day. Supply of power to the pumping sets for these periods is considered adequate by the Punjab authorities to meet the optimum requirements of the agricultural sector.

Supply of Petroleum Products by Oil Supply Countries

*20 **SHRI RAMJI BHAI MAVANI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some oil supplying countries have made cuts in the supply of oils and petroleum products to India during March, 1980 to January 30, 1981;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of such countries and the quantity and amount of such supplies; and

(d) the efforts made or proposed to be made for the resumption of the previous supplies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a), (b) and (d). It is true that as a result of Iran-Iraq war there were some shortfalls in the supplies of crude oil and petroleum products. These short falls were however made good partly by imports from existing and new sources and partly by spot purchases.

(c) It would not be in the national interest to give details regarding the quantity and the names of countries which could not make full supplies of the contracted quantity.

Supply of Power by D.V.C. to CESC

1. **SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) number of times D. V. C. supplied the stipulated quota of 95 MW to Calcutta Electricity Supply Company during the last 13 months; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?"

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The maximum contractual obligation of the Damodar Valley Corporation with the CESC is 105 MVA corresponding to about 95 MW. A state-

ment giving the drawal of power by Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation during the 13 months period from December, 1979 to December, 1980 is attached.

(b) The agreement between the DVC and the CESC allows lower supply of power at lower levels of generation in the DVC system.

Statement

Year Year/Month	No. of hours for which unrestricted supply upto 105 MVA was allowed	Maximum recorded drawal of CESC during the period mentioned in col. 2 (MVA)	Remarks
1979			
December	58.49	75.9	..
1980			
January	137.09	75.6	..
February	60.85	93.3	Including Haldia (20 MVA) ¹
March	47.20	69.6	..
April	13.88	104.4	Including WBSEB (20 MVA)
May	26.51	54.0	..
June	6.96	88.2	..
July	14.08	105.0	..
August	13.65	88.2	Including Haldia (20 MVA)
September	15.32	94.5	Do.
October	94.85	104.4	Do.
November	144.81	106.5	..
December	98.43	103.5	Including Haldia (20 MVA)

Maximum Contractual Demand—105 MVA

Supply of power by D.V.C. to West Bengal

Chairman Luthar's assumption of office upto 31st January, 1981?

2. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the day to day power supply to West Bengal by D. V. C. after DVC's

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Payment of Project Allowances in Dandakaranya Project

3. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the list of officers and employees appointed on deputation and from open market after April, 1979 and given/being allowed Project Allowances and who are other employees appointed after April of 1979 and not being given/allowed Project Allowance Dandakaranya project.

(b) the reasons for this discrimination;

(c) whether it is a fact that a similar discrimination in the matter of Project Allowance payment in Dandakaranya Project had to be got removed and struck down through intervention of the Orissa High Court (OJC No. 392 of 1972); and

(d) if so, reasons for the same discrimination being repeated in regard to same Project Allowance in the same Dandakaranya Project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). 29 employees appointed on deputation in the Dandakaranya Project after April, 1979 are being paid Project Allowance and 245 employees appointed as direct recruits after April, 1979 are not being paid Project Allowance. The Project Allowance was originally sanctioned in 1958 for lack of amenities e.g. housing schools, markets, dispensaries, etc. Since the position regarding availability of amenities has improved. Government has been considering for some time whether the Project Allowance should be withdrawn/reduced in the case of existing employees. It has, however, been continued till the end of March, 1981 on

the ground that stoppage of the allowance might affect resettlement of displaced persons which is nearing completion, but it was not considered necessary to provide it to fresh recruits after April, 1979, to whom it was made clear in the offers of appointment that no project allowance would be admissible. The grant of project allowance to different categories of staff is under consideration.

It was decided in 1966 that Primary School Teachers permanently resettled in Dandakaranya Project on land and given houses and also those given employment as teachers in their own villages or in neighbouring villages within a radius of five miles should not be given Project Allowance with effect from 1st July, 1966. On a petition filed by an employee of the Dandakaranya Project, the High Court of Orissa held in 1974 that he is entitled to the same Project Allowance as other settler non-teachers in the employment of the Project were entitled to receive. On the basis of this judgement, Project Allowance to the above categories of primary school teachers was restored.

Power supply in the Capital

4. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state what long-term measures have been or proposed to be taken to improve the power supply position in the Capital particularly in view of the warning given by some experts about below normal monsoons during this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): With a view to augmenting the power supply position in Delhi it is proposed to:—

(i) commission one more unit of 210 MW at Badarpur Thermal Power Station during 1981-82. The unit is now under construction.

(ii) instal two more units of 210MW each by the National Thermal Power

Corporation at the Badarpur Thermal Power Station. This proposal is under examination in the Central Electricity Authority.

(iii) allocate to Delhi power from Central Sector Power stations being set up in the Northern Region, like Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station and Baira Siul Hydel Power Station. The question of allocation of share from the Narora Atomic Power Station is also being considered.

सिफ्रेट बनाने वाली कम्पनियां

5. श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री: क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कम्पनी अधिनियम के अधीन पंजीकृत सिफ्रेट बनाने वाली कम्पनियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) इन कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके अपने-अपने मुख्यालयों के पते क्या हैं और उनके मालिकों/भागीदारों के नाम व पते क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या कम्पनी अधिनियम के अधीन पंजीकृत सिफ्रेट बनाने वाली कम्पनियों के अतिरिक्त कुछ व्यक्ति/कम्पनियां भी सिफ्रेट बना रही हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन कम्पनियों के विहद सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है या किये जाने का विचार है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) और (ख) इस समय उद्योग (विकास और विनियम) अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत 17 औद्योगिक एककों हैं, जो सिफ्रेट बनाने का कार्य करती हैं। ये एकके कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत 11 कंपनियों के स्वामित्वाधीन हैं, जिनके नामों और पंजीकृत कार्यालयों को संलग्न विवरण पत्र में दिया जाता है। इन सिफ्रेट बनाने वाली एककों में प्रत्येक के अत्यधिक संख्या में शेयरधारी हैं। इन सभी कम्पनियों के शेयरधारियों के नामों को, उनके पते सहित देने में बहुत ज्यादा समय और श्रम लगेगा और इसलिये उनके नामों एवं पतों को नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

(ग) और (घ). सिफ्रेट बनाने वाले व्यक्तियों और कम्पनियां, अगर कोई हैं, और कम्पनियां अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत नहीं हैं, तो वे कम्पनी कार्य विभाग के प्रविधान के अन्तर्गत नहीं आती हैं अतः इस प्रकार की एककों के विहद इस विभाग द्वारा कोई दडनीय कार्यवाही करने का कोई प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता है।

विवरण

सिफ्रेट बनाने वाली कम्पनियों के नाम और उनके पंजीकृत पते

क्रम सं०	कम्पनी का नाम	पंजीकृत कार्यालय
1	2	3
1. आई० टी० सी० लिमिटेड		(5) बर्जिनिया हाउस, 37, चौराही कलकत्ता—700071.
2. गोल्डन टोबाकू कम्पनी लि०,		(2) टोबाकू हाउस, विले पार्क, बम्बई—400056.

- | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--|---|---|
| 3. गौडफ्रे फिलिप्स इण्डिया लि०, | (1) चाकला, अघेरी,
बम्बई— 400093. | |
| 4. डनकन एग्रो इण्डस्ट्रीज लि०, | (2) 31, नेताजी सुभाष रोड,
कलकत्ता—700001. | |
| 5. वजीर मुल्तान टोबाको
कम्पनी लिमिटेड | (1) आजमाबाद,
हैदराबाद—500020. | |
| 6. नवभारत टोबाको
कम्पनी लिमिटेड | (1) 6-3-654, सोभाजी गुडा,
हैदराबाद—500004. | |
| 7. इण्टर नेशनल टोबाकू
कम्पनी लिमिटेड | (1) करमानी बिल्डिंग,
डा० दादाभाई नारोजी रोड,
बम्बई—400001. | |
| 8. यूनिवर्सल टोबाको
कम्पनी लिमिटेड | (1) 8-3-324, येलारट्टी गुडा,
पी० बी० सं० —2,
हैदराबाद—500873. | |
| 9. एशिया टोबाको
कम्पनी लिमिटेड | (1) 16/17, कालेज रोड,
मद्रास—600006. | |
| 10. जे० एण्ड के० सिग्रेट्स
लिमिटेड | (1) वारी ब्राह्मन
जम्म | |
| 11. गामुडिया फैक्टरीज
लिमिटेड | (1) बेहरामजी मैनशन
सर फिरोजशाह मेहता रोड,
फोर्ट, बम्बई—1. | |

टिप्पणी : को.टक के आंकड़ों में एककों की संख्या का उल्लेख है ।

Expenditure on Eighth Film Festival

6. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the details of the income and the expenditure incurred on holding the Eighth International Film Festival in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): The accounts of the Festival are in the process of finalisation, but approximately the expenditure would be between Rs.

50.00 to 55.00 lakhs while the revenue would be about Rs. 30.00 lakhs.

Installed capacity of power in Gujarat

7. SHRI DAULAT SINH JI JADEJA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the installed capacity of power in Gujarat State;

(b) what is the net power available generating capacity;

(c) if it is less than the installed capacity, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to increase its production capacity to meet the increasing demand of power in the State during the next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The installed generating capacity in Gujarat State including 50 per cent share from Tarapur Atomic Power Plant is 2404 MW.

(b) At present the net available generating capacity including 50 per cent share from Tarapur Atomic Plant is 1710 MW.

(c) The available generating capacity is less than the total installed capacity on account of the following reasons:—

(i) On account of reduced inflow and reduced Ukai reservoir level. Only two sets of 75 MW each can be used as against 4 sets installed;

(ii) Outage of set No. 2 of 120 MW capacity at Ukai thermal power station for repair of HP rotor;

(iii) 200 MW unit No. 3 and 4 at Ukai have not yet stabilised and are unable to go beyond 175 to 180 MW against 200 MW capacity;

(iv) At Dhuvaran power station, two gas Turbine of total 54 MW capacity are out due to inadequate gas supply.

(v) One unit of 210 MW of Tarapur atomic power plant has been taken out for refuelling. Besides generation of other unit is restricted and Gujarat's share has been limited only to 60 MW.

(vi) Generation from 110 MW set of Ahmedabad Electric Company is limited to 90 MW. Besides, old sets of a total of 217.5 MW capacity could generate hardly 130 to 140 MW.

(d) A number of steps have been and are being taken to increase the generating capacity in the State. These measures include:—

(i) Efforts are being made to put back the units under repairs as well

as to stabilize the recently commissioned generating units expeditiously;

(ii) Add about 1175 MW of additional generating capacity in the State during the period 1980—85. In addition, the State will also get some allocation of power from the Central Sector thermal power station being set up in the Western Region;

(iii) Maximise generation from the existing installed capacity.

Loss by oil refineries due to Assam Agitation

8. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the daily loss incurred by the oil refineries in the North-Eastern region due to the current Assam agitation; and

(b) the total loss so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The average daily loss incurred by oil refineries of crude through put and the corresponding value of petroleum products are estimated to be 10,500 tonnes and Rs. 2.3 crores respectively due to current Assam agitation.

(b) The total loss of crude through put is estimated to be 4.6 million tonnes till January, 1981. The corresponding value of petroleum products is estimated at Rs. 1024 crores till January, 81.

Khalikote-Ganjam Rural Electrification Schemes in Orissa

9. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Khalikote-Ganjam Rural Electrification Scheme verified by the Rural

Electrification Corporation has been referred to the Orissa Government for further revision;

(b) whether the further revised scheme from Orissa has been sent back to the Electrification Corporation;

(c) the total loan outlay involved in this scheme;

(d) when such Khalikote-Ganjam Rural Electrification Scheme will be implemented;

(e) the number of villages to be electrified on the implementation of this scheme; and

(f) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Scheme, which is to be revised by the Orissa State Electricity Board, has not yet been received in the Rural Electrification Corporation.

(c) The total cost of the original scheme, as received from the State Electricity Board, was Rs. 28.684 lakhs, against which the loan assistance sought from the Corporation was Rs. 26.487 lakhs.

(d) The revised scheme, when received in Rural Electrification Corporation, will be considered for sanction of financial assistance if the scheme is found to be technically feasible and financially viable, subject to availability of funds. The implementation of the scheme rests with the State Electricity Board.

(e) The original scheme covering Khalikote-Ganjam Block, on completion, envisaged electrification of 96 villages.

(f) The scheme also envisaged energisation of 63 agricultural pumpsets and 49 small industries and also provision of electricity for 1,109 domestic commercial connections and 188 street lights.

Increase in Coal Production

10. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to increase the coal output in the country;

(b) what plans have been formulated for maintaining a high level of stocks at the pitheads for a long time; and

(c) what steps have been or propose to be taken to remove the transport bottlenecks and cut down costs at various levels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Number of steps have been taken to improve the output of coal in the country which include interalia.

(i) Supply of power to the coal-mines has been accorded a higher priority and the distribution system in the coalfields is being streamlined to improve its reliability. A decision has been taken to instal Gas Turbines in mining areas suffering from a chronic power shortage and proposal to instal captive thermal stations of small capacity in the coal fields is presently under consideration. Apart from this generation of power from the existing captive diesel sets is being maximised and commissioning of the sets under installation is being expedited.

(ii) The acquisition of land for mining purposes is being expedited in consultation with and the assistance of concerned State Governments and in particular in Bihar and Bengal.

(iii) Maintaining a close liaison with the State Government concerned to improve the law and order and industrial relation situation in the coalfields areas.

(iv) Collaboration from foreign countries is obtained to improve the

mining technology in the mines with a view to improve the production, productivity and conservation of coal.

(b) With the increase in coal production the pithead stocks of coal have already reached a record level of 15 million tonnes as on 1-2-1981. It is proposed to maintain only a reasonable level of coal stocks at the pitheads to ensure uninterrupted loading of wagons and to meet any exigencies of situation. With the production plans it would be possible to maintain a reasonable level of coal stocks at the pitheads.

(c) Discussions are being held constantly with the Railway Ministry to improve the availability of wagons for coal loading. An improvement in the supply of wagons has already taken place.

TV Functions attended by State Ministers

11. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) was it a fact that some misunderstanding arose between the Government of Tamil Nadu and Madras Television Centre last year regarding telecasting functions attended by the Ministers of Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, what were the causes for the misunderstanding and how was it settled?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Partial coverage and non-coverage of certain functions by Doordarshan Kendra Madras appear to be the reasons for the misunderstanding. The Director of the Kendra met the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and explained the position to him. The

misunderstanding has since been resolved.

Electrification of Harijan Bastis

12. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rural Electrification Corporation has taken up electrification work in the Harijan bastis in a large scale;

(b) if so, the number of Harijan bastis and villages electrified in Orissa during 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(c) the number of Harijan villages in Cuttack district electrified by the R.E.C. or by the State Government to bring under rural electrification programme during the current financial year; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Rural Electrification Corporation has been advancing loans to the State Electricity Boards for electrification of Harijan Bastis, which had earlier been left out while electrifying the main villages for general purposes. The present practice is that the Corporation ensures that in all schemes of rural electrification sponsored to it for financial assistance by the various States, wherever provision is made for street lights in the main villages, the adjoining Harijan Bastis are simultaneously covered.

(b) According to the latest report received from Orissa State Electricity Board, 138 Harijan Bastis and 2,982 villages had been electrified in Orissa during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81.

(c) and (d). In Cuttack district, 3,602 villages had been electrified up to 31st March, 1980. The State Electricity Board has tentatively programmed to electrify additional 150 villages during 1980-81. The number of

villages in Cuttack district where Street lighting has been provided is only 87, out of which in 11 villages Street light facility has been extended to the localities inhabited by harijans and other backward Communities. In 55 villages with Street light facility there are no Harijan Bastis. As regards provision of Street light to the Harijan Bastis in the remaining 21 villages which have street lights, the State Electricity Board can avail of funds from Rural Electrification Corporation Limited under the Harijan Basti Electrification Scheme.

Newsprint for Bengali Newspapers

13. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Bengali dailies, weeklies, fortnightlies and monthlies; in circulation, separately;

(b) the basis of fixing the newsprint quota for the newspapers;

(c) consumption of newsprints by the dailies, separately; and

(d) whether Government are from time to time checking up the actual page numbers and total circulation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) The number and names of dailies and other periodicals and their circulation in Bengali are contained in the Annual Report Part II of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, 'Press in India'.

(b) The quota of newsprint is fixed on the basis of its circulation, number of pages, page area, periodicity in terms of the Newsprint Allocation Policy.

(c) The total consumption of Newsprint by Bengali dailies is as follows:

1979-80	14,791.66 mts.
1980-81	15,255.37 mts.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Demand of power in Harayana after sixth five year plan

14. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be Plan period in Harayana; and

(a) what would be the total demand of power after the Sixth Five-Year Plan period in Harayana; and

(b) what are the power projects that are going to be taken up in Harayana to meet the deficit of power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The Estimated demand of Power in Haryana in the years 1984-85 and 1989-90 is as under:

	1984-85	1989-90
Energy Requirement (MKWH)	6125	9692
Peak Demand (MW)	1273	2016

(b) As per the report of the working Group of Power set up by the Planning Commission, the following on-going sanctioned projects have been identified at present for giving benefits during the periods 1980-85 and 1985-90.

Name of the Scheme	Total I.O.	Total Benefits	
		During 1980-85 (MW)	During 1985-90 (MW)
1	2	3	4
Faridabad Etn. (T)	1 × 60	60	..
Panipat St. II (T)	2 × 110	220	..
Panipat St. III (T)	2 × 110	..	220
Western Yamuna Canal (H)	6 × 8	32	16

In addition, Haryana will also have their share in 450 MW generating capacity to be commissioned under Beas Project, viz. Dehar Extension (330MW) and Pong Extension (120 MW) jointly owned by the States of Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana, and also have their share of benefits from Projects in Central Sector like Baira-Siul and Salal Hydro-Electric Projects and Singrauli Super thermal Projects.

Names of Power plants installed Capacity and generation

15. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) Separately for each state and Union Territory the name of plant and installed capacity of each unit-both for hydel and thermal projects; and

(b) the generation figure actually achieved from 1st January to 31st December, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b): Statements showing statewide|Union Territory-wise thermal and hydro power stations, their capacity and generation during the period January to December, 1980 are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1783|81.]

Programmes in Rohini Dialects Broadcast from Simla Jullundur and Chandigarh Radio Stations

16. PROF. NARAN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ensured the question of proper representation to programmes in Himachal Rohini dialects in Simla, Jullundur and Chandigarh Radio Stations;

(b) if so, the periodicity of these programmes at these stations along-with the time allotted at each station; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) Simla, Chandigarh and Jullundur Stations of All Indian Radio do not broadcast any programme in Himachal Rohini dialect.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Himachal-Rohini is not spoken by a sizeable number of people either in Himachal Pradesh or in Punjab or in Chandigarh.

Inter-change of Officers from one Section to another in Ministry

17. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Section Officers/Desk Officers in his Ministry are interchangeable from one Section to another in the Department of Petroleum and Chemicals; if so, after how long:

(b) Whether any stay of such an officer in one Section or at one seat in the Section|Branch dealing with man-made fibres and pharmaceutical industries has been prescribed to ensure healthier administration and prevent such officers acquiring vested interests as a result of continued stay at one seat Section and if so, what and if not, reasons therefor; and

(c) The names of such Officers who have stayed in one seat|Section|Branch for more than 3 years and the reason for their continued stay there?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Generally rotational transfers are to be effected after a period of 3 years

as far as possible. The Section Officers Desk Officers in the Ministry are inter-changeable from one Section to another.

(b) No specific period than mentioned at (a) above has been prescribed in the case of Section Officers dealing with man-made fibres and pharmaceuticals industries.

(c) Shri K. C. Kohli is working in one of the above Sections at a stretch continuously for more than 3 years.

Suspension of work at Korba Fertiliser

18. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work in the Korba Fertilizer was suspended after a huge investment;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to resume work on the project and if so, when; and

(d) what will be the total expenditure when the project is implemented now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The work on the Korba Fertilizer project was slowed down in 1974 due to constraint on resources. An amount of Rs. 21.19 crores has been spent on the project till December, 1980.

(c) Government proposes to consider the question of restarting the work on Korba project after adequate experience of sustained operation from the coal based fertilizer plants at Ramagundam and Talcher, which

have gone into commercial production on 1-11-1980, becomes available.

(d) The estimates of the cost of the project can be made only after a decision is taken to restart the work thereon.

Names of Hydel power projects and Coal based power plants in Orissa

19. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMONGO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the hydel power projects and coal based power plants under execution in the State of Orissa and likely to be completed for generation of power:

(b) whether the State Government has undertaken survey and investigation of hydel and coal based power potentials; if so, the names thereof;

(c) the funds proposed in Annual Plan and Sixth Plan for power projects by that State; and

(d) whether after the projects are completed, the capacity of the power generation of the new and old existing projects will meet the demand of that state?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The names of the hydel and Thermal power projects under execution in

Orissa and their likely commissioning schedule are as under:

Name of Project	Installed Capacity	Likely Commissioning Year	Capacity additions during 1980-85
1. Rengali (Hydro)	100 MW	1983-84	100 MW
2. Upper Kolab (Hydro)	240 MW	Units I 1983-84 Units II & III 1984-85	240 MW
3. Upper Indravati (Hydro)	600 MW	Unit I 1986-87 Unit II 1987-88 Unit III & Unit IV 1988-89	..
4. Talcher Extn. (Thermal)	220 MW	Unit I 1981-82 Unit II 1982-83	220 MW

(b) In connection with formulation of a long term perspective for hydro electric development, for benefits during 1985-95, the following schemes have been identified for which project reports have been submitted by Orissa authorities:

1. Upper Kolab Exten. . . . 80 MW
2. Hirakund St. III 37.5 MW
3. Bhimakud 738 MW
4. Rengali Extn. . . . 150 MW
5. Balimela Stage II 120 MW

The following additional schemes have been indicated by State authority for which investigations have to be completed and the project reports have to be prepared by the State Government.

1. Lower Indravati 150 MW
2. Mandira 100 MW
3. Lodani 60 MW
4. Lower Chiplima 280 MW

In June 1980, the Government of Orissa had submitted a report of the site Selection Committee appointed by them for setting up a Super Thermal Power station in Talcher area.

(c) The outlays proposed by the Orissa State for power Sector for

Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 an Annual Plan 1981-82 are Rs. 800 crores and Rs. 144 crores respectively.

(d) With the addition of benefits from the ongoing projects during the Sixth Plan and the share from the first phase of Farakka Super Thermal Power Station that will be available to Orissa, the power supply position in the State is expected to be comfortable.

Views of the Supreme Court on Pending Cases before Sessions and High Court in Bihar

20. N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has expressed shock at the large number of cases pending before Sessions and High Court in Bihar;

(b) if so, the number of such cases pending in that State; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to dispose of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Supreme Court, in Writ Petition No. 5943/80 (Kadra Pahadiya and others vs. State of

Bihar), the Supreme Court noted that a total number of 18,133 cases were pending in Sessions Courts in Bihar for more than 12 months after the date of committal, and observed that this disclosed "a rather disturbing state of affairs in regard to the administration of justice in Bihar".

(c) Administration of Justice in district and sessions courts is primarily the concern of the State Government and the High Court. However, as recommended by the 7th Finance Commission, the State of Bihar is being provided with grants by Government of India under article 275 aggregating to Rs. 681.73 lakhs, specifically for the establishment of 133 courts, of which 118 are criminal courts and 15 civil courts.

Regularising post-1950 colonies for refugees

21. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state: —

(a) whether Government have regularised the post-1950 colonies for refugees;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) whether any administrative approval of the West Bengal Government for the acquisition of land in these colonies has been received by Government; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken by Government in regard thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The Government of India have approved since July, 1978, the regularisation of 175 post-1950 colonies for refugees. The colonies are being regularised by the Government of West Bengal after acquiring the lands.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) They were not required to be sent to the Government of India by the State Government.

Documentary on life of Shri Baba Amte

22. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the progress made in making of the documentary on the life and mission of Shri Baba Amte of Anandvan, Warora, District Chandrapur?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): A Documentary film on Baba Amte of Anandvan, Warora, District Chandrapur, is at present in scripting stage. Some shooting on the film has been done. Further shooting is expected to start in March, 1981.

National Power Grid

23. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken up schemes for constructing a National grid for distribution of power from surplus to deficit States; and

(b) if so, details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The optimal development and transmission of power in the country, requires the construction and inter-connected operation of a high voltage transmission system. Through the National Grid, it would be possible to effect bulk transfers of power between states and regions as well as to optimise development of power resources and transmission. The construction and operation of such a national grid system is an evolutionary process which will require

inter-connection of the regional systems as well strengthening and augmentation of these systems. Recognising the need to strengthen inter-State/regional ties, the Central Government is already providing finances by way of 100 per cent loan to the States to construct the inter-State/regional links. In this direction the planned 400 KV transmission system is steadily coming up.

Appointment of dealers for Petrol, diesel and LPG outlets

24. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:

SWAMI INDERVESH:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the interviews held recently to appoint dealers for petrol, diesel and LPG outlets in different parts of the country have been cancelled;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any new guidelines have been passed for the purpose of selection?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). It was decided that instead of short-listing 40 candidates for interview by oil companies for the selection of dealers for cooking gas agencies, petrol/diesel pumps, etc. all those who qualified should be called for interview. It does not necessarily mean that those who were interviewed earlier were excluded from consideration. However, the oil companies thought it fit to interview all eligible candidates afresh so as to bring uniformity of standards in the selection procedure.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Efforts to bring companies under M.R.T.P. Act

25. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of companies have frustrated Government efforts to bring their units within the purview of the MRTPA Act;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to remove the lacune, if any, in the Act?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). Under Section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act, it is incumbent on any undertaking to which Part A of Chapter III of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 applies, to make an application to the Central Government for its registration as such an undertaking. If the Government considers that on the basis of information available with it, an undertaking which ought to be registered has not been so registered requisite default notice is issued to such undertaking and the matter is pursued to a logical conclusion. As a result, a large number of Companies have been got registered.

Default notices against 370 undertakings are pending as on 31-12-1980.

(c) While the Government makes every endeavour to persuade the undertakings concerned to comply with the provisions of law, the disputes raised by undertakings as to their registrability are based on facts and

cannot, therefore, be construed as lacunae in the Act.

मध्य प्रदेश में नया उर्वरक कारखाना

26. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :
क्या पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का मध्य प्रदेश में क्या कोई उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने की कोई योजना है,

(ख) क्या प्रस्तावित उर्वरक कारखाना तेल अथवा कोयले पर आधारित होगा, और

(ग) क्या इस बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और यदि हां, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और उसमें यदि कोई उल्लेखनीय बातें बताई गई है तो वे क्या हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) :

(क) से (ग) गैस पर आधारित प्रस्तावित 6 उर्वरक संयंत्रों के लिये सरकार द्वारा एक स्थल चयन समिति गठित की गई है। इनमें से एक संयंत्र मध्य प्रदेश में स्थापित किये जाने की आशा है। समिति इस समय राज्य सरकार द्वारा सुझाये गये विभिन्न सम्भावित स्थानों का विस्तृत अध्ययन कर रही है, जिसमें विभिन्न स्थानों के तत्काल दौरे भी सम्मिलित हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में स्थापित किये जाने वाले उर्वरक संयंत्र के सही स्थान के बारे में अभी निर्णय लिया जा सकता है जब समिति अपना अध्ययन पूरा कर ले और अपनी सिफारिशें सरकार को प्रस्तुत कर दे।

Demand and production of Oil

27. **SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:**

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of achievement in the indigenous oil production during 1980 as against the target stating the major factors for the shortfall in the target, if any;

(b) the quantity (with foreign exchange) of oil imported by Government during 1980 to meet the requirement;

(c) the extent to which the oil and petroleum products requirements were met during 1980 as against the demand;

(d) the anticipated oil production likely to be achieved during 1981 stating the basis on which the projection has been fixed; and

(e) the anticipated demand of oil and petroleum products during 1981 and the manner in which the demand is proposed to be met?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The target and production of indigenous crude oil during 1980-81 is as under:

	(in million tonnes)
Target	10.9
Achievement	8.1 (from April, 1980 to January, 1981)

Production was low mainly due to Assam agitation.

(b) Import of crude oil during 1980 was of the order of about 16 million tonnes valued at Rs. 3,300 crores approximately.

(c) to (e). Demand, indigenous production and imports to meet the deficit of crude oil and petroleum

products for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 are provisionally as under:

(In million tonnes)

	Crude Oil		Petroleum Products	
	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82
	Qty.	Qty.	Qty.	Qty.
Demand	26.9	32.3	31.6	34.7
Indigenous Production	10.2	17.1	23.6	30.2
Imports	16.7	15.2	8.0	4.5

राजस्थान में बिजली की कटौती लागू
किया जाना

28. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जंन : क्या ऊर्जा
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में अगस्त, 1980
से अब तक महीनेवार औद्योगिक, कृषि और
घरेलू बिजली में कितने प्रतिशत कटौती
की गई है ;

(ख) बिजली की इस कटौती और
अनियमित सप्लाई से राज्य के उद्योग और
कृषि पर पड़े प्रभाव के बारे में विस्तृत
ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) इस निराशाजनक स्थिति से
निपटने के लिए राज्य सरकार और राज्य
विद्युत् बोर्ड को केन्द्रीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय द्वारा
दी गई तथा दी जाने वाली सहायता का
ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) राज्य में बिजली की स्थिति
में कब तक सुधार होने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) राजस्थान में
औद्योगिक, कृषि और घरेलू उपभोक्ताओं पर
अगस्त, 1980 से लगाई गई विद्युत्
कटौतियों की मात्रा महीने-वार नीचे दी
जाती है :—

महीना	औद्योगिक	कृषि	घरेलू
1	2	3	4
अगस्त, 1980	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं
सितम्बर, 1980]	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं
अक्तूबर, 1980 11-10-80 से 25-10-80	125 के०वी०ए० से अधिक वाले उद्योगों पर 50% कटौती	13 घण्टे/ प्रतिदिन सप्लाई	कुछ नहीं

1

2

3

4

26-10-80 से आगे

केवल 5 एम०बी०ए०से
अधिक वाले उद्योगों पर
50 प्रतिशत कटौती

नवम्बर, 1980

कुछ नहीं

कुछ नहीं

कुछ नहीं

दिसम्बर, 1980

बड़े और मध्यम उद्योगों

4 घण्टे/प्रतिदिन

शहरी सप्लाई अलग-

4 जनवरी, 1981 तक

पर 100 प्रतिशत कटौती]

सप्लाई

अलग समय पर
की गई

जनवरी, 1981

25 एच०पी० से अधिक वाले
मध्यम और बड़े उद्योगों पर
100 प्रतिशत विद्युत् कटौती।
छोटे उद्योगों पर — कोई
विद्युत् कटौती नहीं।

कोई कटौती नहीं
प्रतिदिन 8 घण्टे
न्यूनतम सप्लाई

08 बजे से 17
बजे के बीच शहरी
सप्लाई अलग-
अलग समय पर
की गई।

5—15

16 से 31 तथा

2 फरवरी, 1981 तक

125 के०बी०ए० से अधिक
वाले बड़े उद्योगों पर
100 प्रतिशत विद्युत् कटौती।
छोटे उद्योगों पर—कोई
विद्युत् कटौती नहीं।

प्रतिदिन 8 घण्टे
की न्यूनतम सप्लाई

08 बजे से 17
बजे के बीच
शहरी सप्लाई
अलग-अलग समय
पर की गई।

मध्यम उद्योग—

3 फरवरी, 1981
से आगे

मध्यम उद्योग—एक दिन छोड़ कर एक दिन 8 घंटे सप्लाई
छोटे—कोई विद्युत् कटौती प्रतिदिन 6 घण्टे
नहीं न्यूनतम सप्लाई

—वही—

मध्यम—कोई विद्युत् कटौती
नहीं परन्तु सप्लाई सप्ताह
में पांच दिन के लिए
दी जाती है।

बड़े— 60 प्रतिशत विद्युत् कटौती
3000 तथा सप्लाई सप्ताह में
के०बी०ए० पांच दिन की जाती
तक है।

बड़े— 70 प्रतिशत कटौती तथा
3000 सप्लाई सप्ताह में पांच
के०बी०ए० दिन दी जाती है।
से अधिक

(ख) उत्पादन में हानि के लिए विद्युत् की कमी एक कारण है । तथापि केवल विद्युत् की कमी के कारण हुई हानि की मा । बता सकना संभव नहीं है ।

(ग) राजस्थान में विद्युत् की कमी की स्थितियों से निपटने के लिए राजस्थान को, दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय संस्थान/बदरपुर ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र प्रणाली में दिन-प्रतिदिन की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करते हुए केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के बदरपुर ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र से यथा संभव सहायता दी गई । केन्द्रीय सेक्टर के बदरपुर ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र से अक्तूबर, 1980 से आगे की अवधि के दौरान राजस्थान को दी गई सहायता की मात्रा नीचे दी जाती है . —

लाख यूनिट

अक्तूबर, 1980	105.7
नवम्बर, 1980	5.0
दिसम्बर, 1980	146.9
जनवरी, 1981	45.1

राजस्थान में विद्युत् की कमी की स्थिति से निपटने के लिए राजस्थान को, दिन-प्रति-दिन की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करते हुए, केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के बदरपुर ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र से सहायता देना जारी रहेगा ।

(घ) राजस्थान में विद्युत् की कमी मानसून के आरम्भ होने तक बनी रहने की संभावना है । तथापि राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत् संयंत्र के हाल ही में चालू किए गए 220 मेगावाट के यूनिट सं० 2 के अप्रैल, 1981 के अन्त तक स्थिरीकरण होने से तथा जब राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत् संयंत्र के दोनों यूनिट कार्य करेंगे तब स्थिति में पर्याप्त सुधार होने की आशा है । 1980-85 की अवधि के दौरान राजस्थान की प्रणाली में 496.2 मेगावाट की अतिरिक्त उत्पादन क्षमता जोड़े जाने की आशा है । इसके अतिरिक्त, 1980-85 के दौरान उत्तरी क्षेत्र में चालू की जाने वाली केन्द्रीय

सेक्टर की कुछ परियोजनाओं से भी राजस्थान को लाभ प्राप्त होंगे ।

Protests against transfers of Chief Justices

29. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was shuffling of judges recently;

(b) whether some of the Chief Justices who have been transferred and also State Chief Ministers have protested against the transfer orders; and

(c) if so, the details and Government's reaction to the objection being raised against these recent transfers of judges?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Transfers of Chief Justices of the High Courts of Madras and Patna to the High Courts of Kerala and Madras respectively were notified on 19-1-1981. These transfers have been challenged in Writ Petitions filed in the Supreme Court which has directed that "Status Quo" be maintained pending its decision.

(b) One of the two Chief Justices transferred has proceeded on leave. Communications between the Central Government and the Chief Ministers are confidential and cannot be disclosed.

(c) The matter is *sub-judice* and the Government, therefore, has no comments to make.

Power generation and distribution figures of D.V.C.

30. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the facts that the West Bengal

State Government's records of generation and distribution figures did not tally with those given by the DVC authorities; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No such discrepancy has been brought to the notice of Government.

(b) The question does not arise.

National fertilizers Limited losses

31. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI SWAMI INDER VESH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have inquired into the working of the National Fertilizers Ltd., during the last three years;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that N.F.L. incurred a loss of Rs. 14.31 crores during the last year and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to improve the drawbacks of the undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Government closely monitors the performance of all public sector fertilizer companies including the National Fertilizers Limited.

(b) Yes, Sir. The capacity utilisation of the plants of National Fertilizers Limited during 1979-80 was seriously affected by inadequate availability of feedstock, coal and power and resulted in the above loss.

(c) Arrangements have been made to augment the supply of inputs and

feedstock to the plants of National Fertilizers Limited. This has resulted in improved performance of the plants.

पेट्रोलियम उत्पादकों के मूल्य में वृद्धि और उसकी खपत में मितथयता

32. श्री नर सिंह भकबाना :

श्री टी० आर० शमन्ना :

क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) गत एक वर्ष में पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की खरीद से कितनी हानि हुई ;

(ग) पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की मूल्य वृद्धि को देखते हुए उनकी खपत में बचत करने के बारे में क्या सुझाव है; और

(घ) देश में उत्पादित पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की मात्रा कितनी है तथा विदेशों से आयातित उत्पादों की मात्रा कितनी है ।

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) कारण निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(1) जून, 1980 में मूल्यों में वृद्धि के पश्चात् जनवरी, 1981 तक ओपेक देशों द्वारा कई बार मूल्य वृद्धि, जिसमें जनवरी, 1981 में की गई 10% की वृद्धि शामिल है, के कारण आयातित तेल का मूल्य 243 रुपये प्रति टन के करीब बढ़ गया था ।

(2) असम से तेल मिलने में रुकावट के कारण उत्पन्न कमी को पूरा करने के लिए अधिक आयात ।

(iii) ईरान और ईराक से सप्लाई में बाधा पड़ जाने के कारण 1980 की अन्तिम तिमाही में अधिक दामों पर "स्पाट मार्केट" में खरीद ।

(iv) संचालन लागत बढ़ जाने तथा नई पाइप लाइन द्वारा बम्बई हाई खनिज तेल के परिवहन पर अतिरिक्त व्यय के कारण अधिक रूपों का भार ।

(ख) अधिक मूल्यों के कारण 1980 के दौरान पेट्रोलियम, उत्पादों के आयात पर लगभग 120 करोड़ रुपये का अधिक व्यय होने का अनुमान है ।

(ग) जहां कहीं टेक्नालाजी की दृष्टि से संभव है तेल के बजाय कोयले के उपयोग जैसे उपायों तथा भट्टी के तेल का अधिक कार्यकुशल उपयोग करने के उपाय अपनाने के लिए सरकार ने उद्योगों को परामर्श दिया है । औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में तेल की बजाय कोयले का उपयोग किये जाने के लिए भट्टी के तेल पर स्थाई समिति तथा इस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत पेट्रोलियम, संरक्षण अनुसंधान संस्थान सक्रिय रूप से अध्ययनों में जुटे हुए हैं । गति पर सीमा लगाकर तथा परिवहन प्रतिष्ठानों में और अधिक कार्यकुशलता और संरक्षण द्वारा ईंधन की बेकार खपत को समाप्त करने के लिए केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों और राज्य सरकारों को परामर्श दिया गया है ।

(घ) अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, 1980 के दौरान पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों का स्वदेशी उत्पादन तथा आयातित मात्रा क्रमशः 17.6 मि० मी० टन और 4.9 मि० मी० टन होने का अनुमान है ।

..Royalty on coal to West Bengal

33. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 2026 on the 2nd December, 1980 regarding royalty on Coal to West Bengal and state:

(a) the salient features of the report of the Study Group; and

(b) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The salient features of the report of the Study Group are given in Statement I.

(b) After due consideration of the report of Study Group the rates of royalty on coal have been revised w.e.f. 13-2-81. These rates are given in Statement II.

Statement I

(i) In regard to the demand of the State Governments for fixing the rate of royalty on advalorem basis for all grades of coal, the Study Group has preferred to retain the existing system. It has gone, alongwith the recommendations contained in the Report (August, 1979) of the Study Group, constituted by the Department of Mines to consider the question of revision of rates of royalty of about 40 major minerals. The said Study Group, constituted by the Department of Mines, considered it necessary to continue the present practice of notifying fixed royalty rates for all minerals except precious/semi-precious stones recognizing that the alternative of having advalorem royalty rates was administratively clumsy.

(ii) Similarly, on the question of reducing the validity period of the royalty rates notified, the Study Group of the Department of Mines has recommended that the proviso to section 9(3) of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act be amended so that revision of royalty rates is permissible after a period of three years, with the further rider that, if in the opinion of the Central Government the circumstances relating to any mineral have

changed very drastically in a shorter period, then the royalty rate for that mineral may be changed in a shorter period. Since the Department of Mines administer the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, in the view of the Study Group, it would be best to allow the Department of Mines to consider these policy issues and take decisions thereon.

(iii) In deciding the quantum of upward revision of the royalty rate, the Study Group has adopted the principles enunciated by an earlier group (1974) formed under the aegis of the Mineral Advisory Board which had come to the conclusion that it would be advisable to fix the rates of royalty for all economic minerals except precious stones on a tonnage basis taking into consideration the

notional pit mouth value of the minerals.

(iv) The Study Group is of the considered opinion that the demand of the State Governments for fixation of the rate of royalty on coal at 10 per cent advalorem is on the high side and would further accentuate the inflationary pressures in the economy. After due deliberation, the Study Group has adopted the formula suggested at the time of the previous revision of the royalty rates wherein the revision had been done at 5 per cent of the weighted average price of each group of coal.

(v) The Study Group has further recommended that the revised rates of royalty on coal should be specified on a tonnage basis and should take effect prospectively.

Statement-II

(i) *Group I Coals :*

- (a) Coking Coal
Steel Grade I
Steel Grade II
Washery Grade I

Seven rupees only per tonne

- (b) Hand picked Coal produced in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland

(ii) *Group II Coals :*

- (a) Coking coal Washery Grade II
Coking Coal Washery Grade III

- (b) Semi-coking coal Grade I
Semi-coking coal Grade II

Six rupees and fifty paise only per tonne

- (c) Non-coking coal Grade A
Non-coking coal Grade B

- (d) Ungraded R.O.M. Coal produced in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland

(iii) *Group III Coals :*

- (a) Coking Coal Washery Grade IV

- (b) Non-coking coal Grade C

Five rupees and fifty paise only per tonne

(iv) *Group IV Coals :*

- Non-coking coal Grade D

- Non-coking coal Grade E

Four rupees and thirty paise only per tonne

(v) *Group V Coals :*

- Non-coking coal Grade F

- Non-coking coal Grade G

Two rupees and fifty paise only per tonne

(vi) *Group VI : Coals :*

- Coal produced in Andhra Pradesh (Singareni Collieries Company Limited)

Five rupees only per tonne

Delay in the Execution of Thermal Power Project and Second Mine-cut in Neyveli

34. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in the execution of Thermal Power Project and the Second Mine-cut in Neyveli Lignite Scheme; and

(b) the dates by which both these projects are likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The delay in the implementation of the Thermal Power Project and the Second Mine-cut in Neyveli Lignite Scheme is due to time taken in evaluation and finalisation of tenders, selection of consultants and difficulties in securing possession of the land.

(b) According to the present indications, the Thermal Power Project is expected to be commissioned in the second half of 1984-85. The Second Mine-cut is expected to be commissioned in the second half of 1983-84.

Effect of Shortage of Coal on Trains

35. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:
SHRI H. N. GOWDA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Coal shortage has led to cancellation of a number of trains; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by his Ministry to improve the Coal supply to Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a)

and (b). No information has been received about the cancellation of trains due to the shortage of coal.

Fertilizer plants in U.P.

36. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI:

SHRI TRILOK CHAND:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some fertilizer plants are proposed to be set up in Uttar Pradesh, if so, the number thereof and by what time;

(b) whether Government had received a memorandum in November-December, 1980, duly signed by nine Members of Parliament demanding a fertilizer plant for Ghazipur District of Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) A Site Selection Committee has been appointed by the Government to recommend optimum locations of the proposed six additional gas-based fertilizer plants including those to be set up in Uttar Pradesh. A decision on the number, location and sequencing of the plants can be taken only after the recommendations of the Site Selection Committee have become available.

(b) Yes, Sir. Requests have been received from some Members of Parliament regarding setting up of a fertilizer plant in Ghazipur District of U.P.

(c) As indicated in reply to part (a) above, a decision on the location of the fertilizer plants to be set up in U.P. can be taken only after the recommendations of the Site Selection Committee have become available.

Allotment of oil dealerships to tribals in Orissa

37. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation has decided to open retail oil shops in the tribal inhabited areas of Orissa and allot dealership to the tribals;

(b) if so, the names of the places of Orissa which have been identified so far for opening retail shops by IOC;

(c) whether any such place of Keonjhar district has been identified;

(d) the names of tribals of Orissa who are going to be benefited under this scheme; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Oil Corporation have identified 25 places in Orissa for opening retail outlets in 1980-81. Of these, five locations have been kept reserved for persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes. The names of these five locations are Baliapal, Bhubaneswar, Motter, Udala and Chatrapur bye-pass.

(c) to (e). Selection of dealers is yet to be made.

Supply of crude oil by Oil producing countries

38. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have by now reached an agreement with all most all the Oil producing countries for supply of Crude Oil to India during 1981-82;

(b) if so, what are the countries with whom the agreements have been signed;

(c) what are the countries with whom negotiations are going on;

(d) whether any assessment has been made how much oil will be supplied by each of the said countries to India during 1981;

(e) what is the price they have charged;

(f) whether India has refused to purchase Libya Oil; and

(g) the main reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Agreements for supply of crude oil during 1981 have already been concluded with USSR, UAE, Mexico, Nigeria, Kuwait, Iran, Venezuela and Algeria. Negotiations are going on with some other OPEC countries also.

(d) and (e). It would not be in the public interest to disclose such information.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

Generation of power by D.V.C.

39. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantum of power generated by D.V.C. during last fifteen months, month-wise;

(b) what was the quantum of power supplied to West Bengal during those months; and

(c) what are the differences between the commitment and actual supply for those months, month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The month-wise power generation in the DVC for the 15 month period from November 1979 to January 1981 is given in the Statement.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Month-wise power generation in the D.V.C. for the period from November, 1979 to January, 1981

	Generation in MKWH
November, 1979	302.78 (for 27 days)
December, 1979	356.84
January, 1980	395.58
February, 1980	348.86
March, 1980	340.11
April, 1980	333.37
May, 1980	294.60
June, 1980	342.73
July, 1980	365.95
August, 1980	362.86
September, 1980	316.97
October, 1980	356.31
November, 1980	359.62
December, 1980	405.94
January, 1981	357.66

Recommendation of working group on Film policy on film festivals

40. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Karanth Patel Working Group on National Film Policy in its report last June recommended the scrapping of India's competitive International Film Festivals; and

(b) if so, what decision has so far been taken in the matter and if no decision has so far been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (KM. KUMUD-BEN. M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendation is being examined and no decision has been taken so far.

Shortage of Power in the country

41. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of power throughout the country;

(b) which are the important industrial areas affected by power shortages; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Generally, the industries located in the Bihar and West Bengal are affected adversely due to power shortage, while the impact of power shortage on industries located in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh is marginal only.

(c) A number of short term and long term measures have been taken and are being taken to improve the power availability in the country. These measures include:

(i) better management of load demand by staggering of holidays, shifting of loads from day time to night time etc.;

(ii) accelerated addition of new generating capacity in the system. It is envisaged to add about 20,000 MW of additional generating capacity during the period 1980-85. Detailed monitoring of the construction schedules of all the on-going projects is being undertaken to ensure expeditious completion of the projects;

(iii) A number of steps have been taken to improve the operation and maintenance of existing thermal power plants with a view to maximising generation from the existing installed capacity. These steps include:

- (a) assistance to the state electricity boards to undertake plant betterment programmes and better preventive maintenance schedule;
- (b) identification of deficiency in design of equipments and taking up programmes for their rectification and replacement;
- (c) arranging timely supply of spare parts from indigenous and foreign suppliers;
- (d) supply of adequate quantity of coal of right quality. Defaulting collieries are being identified and the representatives of power stations posted there for joint sampling. Coal companies have been required to intensify hand-picking of stones, shales and other extraneous materials so as to improve the quality. Coal companies have also been advised to install portable/permanent crushers at mines and undertake appropriate coal beneficiation programmes.
- (iv) undertaking training programmes for engineers technical personnel entrusted with the operation and maintenance of power stations.

These steps have already started showing results. Thermal generation in the period November, 1980 to January 1981, was 19.1 per cent higher than the corresponding period in the previous year.

Steps to Clear Civil and Criminal cases.

42. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND

COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to decrease the pendency of both civil and criminal cases in the Country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Some of the steps taken by the Central Government to decrease pendency of both civil and criminal cases in the country are indicated in the Statement. In addition, the strength of Judges in the various High Courts is being increased in consultation with the State Governments and High Courts concerned. Administration of justice in district and sessions courts and other trial courts is primarily the concern of the State Governments and High Courts. These Governments are being encouraged to set up new subordinate courts with the help of funds allotted for the purpose by the Seventh Finance Commission.

Statement

The following steps have been taken to reduce pendency in courts:—

- (1) The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 to abolish the provision of second appeal to the High Court vide section 100A.
- (2) The Code of Criminal Procedure based on the recommendations of the Law Commission was enacted in 1973 and amended in 1978.
- (3) The Judges strength of the Supreme Court has been raised from 13 to 17, excluding the Chief Justice of India *w.e.f.* 31st December, 1977 by amending the Supreme Court (No. of Judges) Act, 1956.
- (4) The States and the Chief Justices have been requested to adhere to specified time schedule for sending their proposals for filling up the vacancies of the Judges posts.

(5) The Supreme Court rules have been amended to vest more powers in the Registrar and Judges in Chambers so that the time of the court is not wasted in petty miscellaneous matters.

(6) Cases involving common question are being grouped together by several High Courts.

(7) Apart from the above, certain High Courts are taking the following steps for ensuring better disposal of cases:

(a) Fixing matters for hearing by giving short returnable dates.

(b) Dispensing with printing.

(c) Expediting and giving priority to matters under certain Acts.

(d) Grouping of matters arising from Land Acquisition cases etc.

Number of villages electrified since the formation of R.E.C.

43. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified in our country since the formation of the Rural Electrification Corporation till 1st January, 1981;

(b) the number of such electrified villages in Orissa by R.E.C. (district-wise);

(c) whether Government have proposal to step up rural electrification programme in the current year;

(d) if so, whether priority is proposed to be given to electrify the remote tribal areas of Orissa; and

(e) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Since the formation of the Rural Electrification Corporation in 1969, 1,85,812 new villages in the country had been electrified up to the end of November, 1980. These include 78,000 villages

electrified under the schemes financed by the Rural Electrification Corporation.

(b) Under the schemes financed by the Rural Electrification Corporation, 8,202 villages had been electrified in Orissa up to 30-9-1980. The district-wise details are given in the Statement.

(c) During the current year 1980-81, electrification of 25,000 new villages and energisation of 4 lakh irrigation pumpsets/tubewells have been envisaged on an all-India basis.

(d) and (e). With a view to promoting development of backward regions, including tribal areas, Rural Electrification Corporation has been sanctioning electrification schemes in these areas with liberalised norms and concessional terms and conditions. Out of the amount of Rs. 12.70 crores allocated by the Corporation for rural electrification in Orissa during 1980-81, Rs. 1.90 crores are earmarked for promoting electrification in the areas inhabited by the tribal population in that State. It is expected that during the current year about 210 new villages in the tribal areas of Orissa will be electrified under REC schemes.

Statement

The district wise position of villages electrified under REC financed projects in Orissa (upto 30-9-1980).

S.No.	District	No. of Villages electrified
1	2	3
1. Balasore	.	1328
2. Bolangir	.	878
3. Cuttack	.	1064
4. Dhekanal	.	489
5. Ganjam	.	369
6. Kalahandi	.	319

	3
7. Keonjhar	235
8. Koraput	700
9. Mayurbanj	500
10. Phulbani	351
11. Sambalpur	769
12. Puri	854
13. Sundargarh	346
TOTAL	8202

News about Political parties Board-cast/Telecast by Calcutta Station of A.I.R./Doordarshan

44. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the number of times T.V. and A.I.R. Calcutta, broadcast news about various political parties in West Bengal; party-wise break-up and time allotted for each party?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): Since no such data is being maintained, it is not possible to furnish the information asked for. No fixed time is, however, allotted as such for broadcasting news about any political party. The news is evaluated from bulletin to bulletin in the light of available newscall and its news worthiness.

Price hike of petroleum and petroleum products

45. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that internal price-hike of petroleum and petroleum product does not help relieve foreign exchange burden;

(b) whether it is also true that experience of price-hike in the past

did not lead to a more rational use of these costly and vital commodity; and

(c) if so, that reasons why physical planning of petrol use is not being tried instead of indirect effort through price mechanism?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Though directly, matching rupee price hike does not affect foreign exchange burden, demand, for petroleum products reduces to some extent with price hikes.

(b) When sharp increases in the prices are effected in respect of petroleum products, sizeable reduction in consumption can be expected. With the increase in the prices of petrol by about Rs. 2.50 per litre in 1973-74 the consumption came down by 25 per cent.

(c) Government have decided in consultation with State Governments that physical planning of distribution including rationing and dual pricing will pose serious administrative problems in plugging the loopholes.

Increase in prices of petroleum and petroleum products

46. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he had made a statement at the meeting with the members of the Forum of Financial Writers on 2nd January, 1981 that Government would increase the prices of petrol and petroleum products;

(b) if so, what were the reasons for indulging this exercise by him;

(c) whether this has resulted in the run for storing petrol and petroleum products in the market and by individuals; and

(d) whether this has also created scarcity of these products?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) While addressing the forum of Financial Writers. I had stated, *inter alia* that price increase in petroleum products seemed inescapable especially when the Oil industry had incurred a loss of about Rs. 1,100 crores in the previous six months.

(b) Keeping in view larger public interests, I had only indicated the possibility of a price hike in the context of the loss incurred by the Oil industry. There was no mention about the exact quantum of increase contemplated for each product or the precise time when the increase would be effected.

(c) The Ministry have not received any specific report about the run for strong petrol and petroleum products in the market and by individuals.

(d) The Ministry and the oil companies have not received any specific "complaint" in this connection.

Malpractice in supply of cooking gas

47. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some consumers of cooking gas in Delhi who are not registered with any of the gas agencies;

(b) if so, their number and how they are getting the gas;

(c) whether some law is proposed to be made to check this racket; and

(d) if so, by what time and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The possibility of some unauthorised consumers of cooking gas existing in the

Union Territory of Delhi can not be ruled out.

(b) As the unauthorised consumers are not registered with the distributors of oil companies, it is not possible to give their actual number. It is also not possible to indicate clearly the exact methods by which such persons obtain their gas.

(c) and (d). The distributors of oil companies are not allowed to release any gas connection to any consumer without proper documentation. They have also been instructed to issued refills of gas cylinders only to the genuine customers. Besides with the additional availability of cooking gas and considerably increased enrolments starting from March 1981 it is expected that the problem of unauthorised connections will be eliminated. As such the question of issue of any enactment for curbing unauthorised use of cooking gas does not arise at present.

Recasting of present information system

48. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nothing worthwhile has been done so far to recast our outmoded present information system especially in reporting international controversies where mostly foreign agencies are being depended upon; and

(b) if so, whether some new third world media are proposed to be promoted to have and present the real facts of international happenings depending less and less on western agencies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMAR KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) No, Madam. Both All India Radio and the Indian News agencies, have been trying to post their own correspondents in some of the important world capitals

to report about international news. All India Radio now has its special Correspondent at four places, namely, Teheran, Cairo, Dacca and Hongkong. It has also part-time correspondents at 7 places, namely Brussels, Kathmandu, Bonn, London, Nairobi, Damascus and Moscow. All India Radio is planning to post more correspondents abroad. The countries proposed to be covered are Afghanistan, Nepal, Pakistan, Singapore, U.K., USSR, USA, Kenya and Zambia.

(b) Though we are still dependent upon foreign agencies for news of international events, steps are being taken to promote the Non-Aligned News Agency Pool of which press Trust of India is a member. The Non-aligned countries are aware that there is persistent and serious imbalances in the global information situation. They are committee to improve the flow of direct information and speed of communication between the Non-aligned countries in order to promote between them greater awareness and understanding of their common political and economic goals. With a view to give their determination a practice shape, at the end of 1979, 70 Non-aligned countries out of a total of 92 are participating in the Non-aligned News pool's activities. The volume of exchange of news item in the Pool system at that time was estimated at 40,000 words per day distributed in English, French, Spanish and Arabic.

Kerala slashed power supply to Karnataka during January, 1981

49. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala has slashed power supply to Karnataka from the month of January, 1981 onwards;

(b) if so, whether Kerala reduced power supply to Karnataka State from 3.2 million units to 1.5 million units;

(c) if so, the main reasons for the above power reduction;

(d) whether Karnataka had to face great crisis on all the fronts including industrial due to this power cut from the Kerala Government; and

(e) if so, in what way the Union Government have helped to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (e). According to information made available by the Kerala State Electricity Board, Kerala has not slashed power supply to Karnataka. However, there has been some reduction in quantum of power supply due to break down of generator at Idiki and due to commissioning of 220 KV sub-station at Calicut tapped from interstate line to meet power requirements of northern Kerala which does not have adequate generating capacity. Further, the non-supply of power by Karnataka to their Kasaragod area due to their equipment failure in Karnataka resulted in equivalent reduction of power by Kerala. The Kerala State Electricity Board have stated that after rectification of generator defects maximum possible power transfer over the single circuit 220 KV interstate line is being made and the average export at present is about 2.25 million units per day.

Views of Supreme Court on Pending Cases

50. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Supreme Court has expressed shock at the large number of cases pending before Session and High Courts in some State;

(b) if so, the number of such cases and States; and

(c) what are the suggestion made to dispose of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Supreme Court, the Court

had observed while dealing with Writ Petition No. 5943/80 (Kadra Pahadiya and others vs. State of Bihar) that it has disclosed a rather disturbing state of affairs in regard to the administration of justice in Bihar. A total number of 18,133 cases were pending in the Sessions Courts for more than 12 months after the date of committal in Bihar.

(b) While dealing with this writ Petition No. 5943/80 the Supreme Court observed that it proposed to lay down guide lines and give directions to the State of Bihar as well as the High Court. A copy of the guide lines and directions will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

भारतीय और विदेशी औषध कम्पनियों द्वारा औषधों का निर्माण

51. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितनी कम्पनियां औषधों का निर्माण कर रही हैं और उनमें से कौन-कौन सी कम्पनियां भारतीय हैं और कौन-कौन सी विदेशी हैं ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक पर कितनी कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक कम्पनी में कितने-कितने स्वामी स्थायी और अस्थायी कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) :

(क) देश में औषध निर्माता कम्पनियों की कुल संख्या अनुमानतः 3000 है। इनमें से 26 विदेशी कम्पनियां हैं जिनकी प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी पूंजी 40 प्रतिशत से अधिक है।

(ख) औषध उद्योग में साम्य पूंजी, सुरक्षित पूंजी और दीर्घकालीन ऋण सहित लगी हुई पूंजी के रूप में कुल पूंजीगत विदेश के बारे में योजना आयोग द्वारा स्थापित कार्य-दल ने वर्ष 1977-78 में 450 करोड़ रुपए

का अनुमान लगाया था। सरकार के पास प्रत्येक कम्पनी के कर्मचारियों की संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है। इस सूचना का एकत्र करने में लगने वाला समय और श्रम उससे प्राप्त होने वाले परिणामों के अनुकूल नहीं होगा।

Technical assistance by USSR for production of oil

52. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the USSR Government has offered technical assistance in stepping up oil production and in activating the idle wells; and

(b) what are the details of the offer and reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In accordance with the agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation signed on 10th December, 1980 the Soviet Side would render co-operation to the Indian Side in execution of works connected with increase of oil production from shut down and low productivity wells. It was agreed that the organisations of the two Sides would carry out negotiations in the first quarter of 1981 to conclude contracts to this effect.

Complaints regarding Film Censorship Policy

53. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints that the Film Censorship Policy is erratic and that film producers are never clear as to what will pass the censors and what will not and;

(b) the number and names of films in Hindi that were awarded 'A' and 'U' Certificate during the last six months ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) From time to time Government and the Board of Film Censors receive complaints in the matter of certification of films. However, it is not true that film producers are never clear as to what will pass the censors and what will not. All films are examined by the Board of Film Censors in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and the guidelines issued thereunder. Only reasonable restrictions provided for under these documents are imposed.

(b) During the six months July to December, 1980, 68 Hindi feature films were granted 'U' certificates and 12 Hindi feature films were granted 'A' certificates. List of these films is given in the attached statement.

Statement

(1) Names of Hindi feature films granted 'U' certificates during July—December, 1980.

1. Unees Bees
2. Bambai Ka Maharaja
3. Bhediya Ka Bhoot
4. Paschatap
5. Katil Kaun
6. Abdullah
7. Beraham
8. Lahoo Pukarega
9. Apne Paraye
10. Guru Sulaman Chela Pahlwan
11. Maan Abhiman
12. Yari Dushmani
13. Kismat
14. Taxi Chor
15. Payal Ki zhankar
16. Neeyat
17. Dharma (Revised)
18. Ek Barr Kaho
19. Pawan Basanti
20. Badla Aur Balidan
21. Patthar Se Takkar
22. Gunoghar
23. Anchal
24. Room No. 203
25. Bhakta Gora Kumbhar
26. Lootmar
27. Dostana
28. Pyara Dushman
29. Aayegi Teri Yaad
30. Humkadam
31. Tu Meri Main Tera (Revised)
32. Saajan Mere Main Sajjan Ki
33. Nazarana Pyar Ka
34. Bhula Na Dena
35. Do Preme
36. Ram Balram
37. Patita
38. Khel Muqaddar Ka
39. Jazbat
40. Pehla Kadam
41. Aas Paas
42. Krishna Bhakta Sudama
43. Hum Paanch
44. Saajan Ki Saheli
45. Aap To Aise Na The
46. Sister
47. Satah Se Utha Admi
48. Zameen Aur Aasman
49. Payal Ki Zhankar (Shorter Version).
50. Mera Salam
51. Shaan
52. Ghamandee
53. Ambe Jagadmba Maa
54. Mahabli Hanuman
55. Kanhaiyaa
56. Bulundi
57. Waqt Ki Diwar
58. Nani Ma
59. Beshaque
60. Mahasakthi

61. Bandish
62. Mang Bharo Sajna
63. Chemmen Laharen
64. Judaai
65. Morcha
66. Miss Tufan Mail
67. Baba Tarak Nath
68. Cobra.

(2) Names of the Hindi feature films granted 'A' Certificates—during July-December, 1980.

1. Phir Vahi Raat
2. Oh Bewafaa
3. Gahrayee
4. Jaise Tu Qubool Kar Le
5. Insaf Ka Tarazu
6. Sweety
7. Karam
8. Chakra
9. Guest House
10. Daisy
11. Prem Aur Vasna
12. Prati Shodh.

Eighth International Film Festival

54. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure on the Eighth International Film Festival of India held in New Delhi;

(b) the quantum of business that has been transacted so far as Indian Films are concerned; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Theatres in New Delhi were not given advance intimation about the films to be exhibited, which resulted in violence in many theatres of New Delhi and if so, the reasons for the failure to do so?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN JOSHI): (a) the accounts are

in the process of finalisation but approximately the expenditure is going to be between Rs. 50 to 55 lakhs;

(b) Sale of Indian films worth Rs. 74 lakhs has been reported by Right-holders. In addition, Video Cassettes of Indian Films for Rs. 100 lakhs are reported to have been sold.

(c) No, Sir. The names of films and screening programme were published in local papers and at the theatre premises itself well in advance. The advertisement about the screening programme of the first week appeared in newspapers on 26-12-1980 and that for the second week on 30-12-1980.

Representation from Umred Taluq Berojgar Yuvak Sanghatna for Employment by W.C.L.

55. SHRI SURYA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from "Umred Taluq Berojgar Yuvak Sanghatna Umred District, Nagpur;

(b) if so, the main points;

(c) whether it is one of their demand that in the Umred coal mines local people have not been given employment by Western Coalfields Limited; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

Preference to Hydel Projects than Thermal or Nuclear Projects

56. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government plan to expand the hydel

projects rather than the thermal or nuclear projects in India;

(b) do Government propose to spell out their priority; and

(c) the respective allotment of amounts and their utilization in hydel and thermal or nuclear projects from 1978 to 1980 onwards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a): The working Group on Power set-up by the Planning Commission in May 1980 in connection with the formulation of sixth Five Year Plan had recommended a programme for power development for the period 1980—85 and drawn up a broad perspective programme for the period 1985—90. The Working Group had emphasised importance of accelerated hydro development and recommended higher priority to hydro projects. The Working Group envisaged a programme of addition of 20,063 MWs of generating capacity during the 6th Plan with contribution of 5115 MWs from hydro schemes. The Working Group had also indicated that a capacity addition of about 28000 MWs would be needed during the 7th Plan period 1985—90 to meet the growing demands for power and recommended maximum feasible hydro development to be included in this perspective and envisaged a possible contribution of about 15,000 MWs from hydro plants.

(b) The Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 has not yet been finalised. Precise targets of addition in generating capacity in 1980—85 and the perspective for 1985—90 and the precise role of the hydro will be known after the sixth Plan is released.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Acquiring Latest Coalmines Technology and Machinery from Abroad.

57. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the technology used in the coal mines has become out-dated and obsolete;

(b) whether Government intend to acquire the latest know-how from abroad and the machineries as well; and

(c) if the answer of the above is in affirmative, what steps Government are taking to up-to-date the coal mine technology and what time will it take to import the technology and machineries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) In a large number of mines there is need to increase the level of mechanisation for improved productivity.

(b) Foreign technology and machines for mining are being acquired only in cases where the expertise available within the country is inadequate.

(c) Assistance is being obtained from a number of countries including USSR, UK, Poland and France to introduce modern technology in Indian Coal Mines. Machinery is imported as and when required in the mines.

Elections to vacant seats in Lok Sabha

58. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding the time of holding the elections of vacant seats in Lok Sabha; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The electoral rolls in respect of the Parliamentary Constituencies where casual vacancies exist (except in case of the States of Assam and Meghalaya) are under revision with reference to the 1st January, 1931 as the qualifying date, as required under sub-section (2) of section 21 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. Programme for holding bye-elections will be decided by the Election Commission after the electoral rolls have been finally published.

Use of Gasohol

59. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state: (a) whether it is a fact that 'gasohol' a petro-industrial alcohol mixture was being sold in the fifties and that under the excise rule prevalent then petrol alone could not be sold by the oil companies in the country; and

(b) if so, whether in view of the persistent increasing demand of petrol and its constant rising price Government have considered the question of introducing 'gasohol' in the country; if so, the decision, if any taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHR P. C. SETHI): (a) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) An Inter-Departmental Committee was set up to examine the use of alcohol as fuel in admixture with motor-spirit (Petrol). The Committee has submitted its report. Though the technical feasibility of blending alcohol with petrol has been established, it is not possible to pursue the programme at present due to the inadequate availability of alcohol.

Power generation in the country

60. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that power generation in the country has now started picking up;

(b) whether both the overall and region-wise break-up of power generation has recorded an increase and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what further steps are being taken to keep up the progress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the period September, 1980 to January, 1981, there has been considerable improvement in power generation in the country. The percentage increase in generation over the corresponding period last year is as given below:

Month	Percentage increase in total generation over last year	Percentage increase in thermal generation over last year
September, 80	6.8	—2.1%
October, 80	7.4	4.2%
November, 80	20.3	21.7%
December, 80	16.0	22.3%
January, 81	9.1	14.1%

The region-wise breakup of the increase in generation during the period September 1980 to January, 1981 is given in the statement attached.

(c) The following steps have been and are being taken to improve the power availability in the country. These measures include:

(i) better management of load demand by staggering of holidays, shifting of loads from day time to night time etc.

(ii) accelerated addition of new generating capacity in the system. It is envisaged to add about

20,000 MW of additional generating capacity during the period 1980-85. Detailed monitoring of the construction schedules of all the on-going Projects is being undertaken to ensure expeditious completion of the projects;

(iii) a number of steps have been taken to improve the operation and maintenance of existing thermal power plants with a view to maximising generation from the existing installed capacity. These steps include:

(a) assistance to the State Electricity Boards to undertake plant betterment programme and better preventive maintenance schedule;

(b) identification of deficiency in design of equipments and taking up programme for their rectification and replacement;

(c) arranging timely supply of spare parts from indigenous and foreign suppliers;

(d) supply of adequate quantity of coal of right quality. Defaulting collieries are being identified and the representatives of power stations posted there for joint sampling. Coal companies have been required to intensify hand-picking of stones, shales and other extraneous materials so as to improve the quality. Coal companies have also been advised to install portable/permanent crushers at Mines and undertake appropriate coal beneficiation programmes.

(iv) undertaking training programmes for engineers technical personnel entrusted with the operation and maintenance of power stations.

Statement

Regionwise energy generation during the period September, 1980 to January 1981 and the corresponding period last year

Figures in M. U.

	September				October				November				December				January			
	1979		1980		1979		1980		1979		1980		1979		1980		1980		1981	
		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%
Northern :	2654	2734	103.01	2590	2592	100.07	2237	2676	119.62	2266	2540	112.09	2370	2414	101.85					
Western :	2661	2807	105.48	2810	3025	107.65	2670	3096	115.95	2832	3257	115.00	2962	3267	110.29					
Southern :	2201	2643	120.08	2300	2735	118.91	1978	2630	132.96	2178	2669	122.54	2299	2665	115.91					
Eastern :	1270	1201	94.56	1277	1287	100.78	1167	1303	111.65	1179	1368	116.03	1238	1314	106.13					
North-Eastern:	87	80	91.95	84	84	100.00	79	58	73.41	73	56	76.71	54	74	137.03					
ALL INDIA :	8873	9465	106.67	9061	9723	107.30	8131	9763	120.07	8528	9890	115.97	8923	9734	109.08					

Agreement with Multinationals for oil exploration

61. SHRMATI KRISHNA SAHI:
SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered into agreements with multinationals for Oil exploration in Country;

(b) what are the details thereof;

(c) whether the multinationals have been given a share of Oil instead of money as value of their services; and

(d) whether Government propose to revise their policy, as stated in (c) above?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (d). No agreements have been entered into by the Government with multinationals or any other oil company yet for oil exploration in the country. However in order to speed up the oil exploration activity in the country the Government has decided to invite offers from selected competent parties for oil exploration in 32 blocks in the country.

Upgrading of Darbhanga, Patna Bhagalpur Stations of AIR

62. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the replies given to the Unstarred Question Nos. 1015 and 1200 on 25th November, 1980 regarding News Bulletin in Maithili from Darbhanga AIR and transmitter for Darbhanga station respectively and state:

(a) whether the Minister of Information and Broadcasting has announced at Patna upgrading of the Darbhanga, Patna, Bhagalpur and other stations of the All India Radio and particularly, more facilities, time and

transmitting capabilities for Maithili language and Darbhanga Station;

(b) if so, details thereof including the latest position; and

(c) if not, the actual state of affairs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). During his visit to Patna in December, 1980 the Minister of Information and Broadcasting did mention certain proposals relating to expansion of radio Coverage in Bihar.

Following are the schemes relating to Bihar which have been included in the approved 6th Plan 1980—85 proposals of AIR:—

(a) Upgradation of the power of the transmitter at Ranchi to 200 KW MW.

(b) Setting up of a radio station at Jamshedpur.

(c) Upgradation of the auxiliary centre at Bhagalpur into a full fledged radio station.

Though Darbhanga is well within the primary service range of the Patna transmitter, a 10 KW MW transmitter was installed there in order to fulfil the aspirations of Maithili speaking areas. This transmitter provides adequate service to the region and there is no proposal to upgrade its power.

The Patna Station of AIR, which has a 20 KW MW transmitter, provides sufficiently extended service to northern parts of Bihar. Due to constraint on resources there is no proposal at present to upgrade the power of this transmitter.

As regards the 10 KW MW transmitter of AIR Bhagalpur, the maximum power permissible as per ITU Plan is 10 KW MW for day and night operation. As such there is no proposal to increase the power of this transmitter.

The total monthly duration of Maithili programmes (excluding Maithili songs) broadcast from AIR stations in Bihar is 32 hours and 50 minutes. At present there is no proposal to increase the duration of the programmes in that language.

Japan's Proposal for Power Project in Mirzapur District of U.P.

63. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some time in April, 1980 the State Government of Uttar Pradesh had submitted for Centre's approval an offer made by a Japanese firm for its power project in Mirzapur District;

(b) if so, details thereof and whether the proposal has been cleared by the Central Government; and

(c) if the proposal has not been cleared so far, reasons for delay in clearing the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) A proposal made by a Japanese firm to supply equipment for Annapara 'B' Power Project was received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh in April, 1980.

(b) and (c). The proposal relates to the import of generating equipment from Japan for the proposed Annapara 'B' Thermal Project of UPSEB comprising of 2x500 MW thermal generating sets. An offer for the supply of necessary equipment for developing the related coal mines has also been made. The proposed Annapara 'B' Project of UPSEB has yet to be accorded techno-economic approval by the Central Electricity Authority, after which an investment decision can be taken. The proposal also impinges on the import policy of the Government of India in respect of power generating equipment and has to be examined from the policy angle.

आठवें फिल्म समारोह की आलोचना

64. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 3 जनवरी, 1981 के हिन्दी हिन्दुस्तान में पृष्ठ 4 पर "8वां फिल्म समारोह, मान्यता की तलाश" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित लेख की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है ; यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस समारोह में उचित व्यवस्था के अभाव में जनता को भारी असन्तोष हुआ और उन्होंने अपने क्रोध को व्यक्त करने के लिये सिनेमा हॉलों में प्रवेश किया ; और

(ग) क्या विश्व के फिल्म बनाने वाले बड़े देश अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोहों को उचित महत्व नहीं दे रहे हैं और प्रदर्शन के लिये अपनी अच्छी फिल्में नहीं भेज रहे हैं ; यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी) :

(क) जी, हां। इस लेख में भारत में सिनेमा की स्थिति के बारे में अनेक विचार व्यक्त किए गए हैं। सरकार इस विचार से सहमत है कि हमारे देश में स्तरों में सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है। जैसा कि उस लेख में बताया गया है, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समारोहों का आयोजन स्तरों में सुधार करने के उपायों में से एक है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। समारोह के दो सप्ताहों के दौरान 5,00,000 से भी अधिक लोगों ने फिल्में देखी। समारोह के दौरान 10 छविग्रहों में हुए 550 फिल्म-प्रदर्शनों में केवल तीन अवसरों पर ही कुछ समस्याएं

उत्पन्न हुई थीं। इनमें से कोई भी समस्या कुप्रबन्ध के कारण उत्पन्न नहीं हुई थी। विज्ञान भवन पर एक समस्या 7-1-81 को उस समय उठ खड़ी हुई जब उस दिन शाम 6.30 बजे दिखाई जा रही फिल्म को देखने वाले प्रतिनिधियों और फिल्म आलोचकों की संख्या उनके लिए आरक्षित सीटों की संख्या से अधिक हो गई। विज्ञान भवन, मावलकर हाल और अर्चना में सीटें प्रतिनिधियों, प्रेस तथा फिल्म छात्रों के लिए आरक्षित थीं। यह आरक्षण फिल्म प्रतिनिधियों, फिल्म आलोचकों तथा फिल्म छात्रों के लिए फिल्में देखने के लिए अनन्य रूप से निर्धारित एक छविगृह के अतिरिक्त था। उन्हें पहले से ही यह बता दिया गया था कि विज्ञान भवन, मावलकर हाल तथा अर्चना में सीटें "पहले आये सो पहले पाये" के आधार पर उपलब्ध होंगी। यह परिपाटी सभी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समारोहों में लागू होती है तथा इसका उद्देश्य प्रतिनिधियों तथा प्रेस को समारोह में दिखाई जाने वाली सभी फिल्मों को देख पाने का अवसर प्रदान करना है। 7 जनवरी को जब कुछ प्रतिनिधियों को सीटें नहीं मिल पाई तो उन्होंने विरोध किया। अगले दिन प्रातः एक विशेष प्रदर्शन करने की घोषणा की गई जिस में सभी प्रतिनिधि और प्रेस जगत के लोग उस फिल्म को देख सके। शीला में 7 जनवरी, 1981 को दर्शकों के एक वर्ग ने स्पेन में फ्रांको शासन के बारे में पुरस्कार विजेता एक राजनीतिक फिल्म को पसन्द नहीं किया। अतः उसके टिकटों की राशि वापस कर दी

गई। अर्चना में 9-1-81 को छविगृह के प्रबन्धकों ने अन्तिम समय पर एक उस फिल्म का नाम प्रदर्शन बोर्ड पर लगा दिया जिसे उस दिन दिखाए जाने का कोई पूर्वनिर्धारित कार्यक्रम नहीं था। छविगृह प्रबन्धकों के अनुसार, यह एक अज्ञात फोन के आधार पर किया गया जिसे वह पहचान नहीं सके थे। तथापि, उन्होंने समारोह के अधिकारियों से परामर्श किए बिना प्रदर्शन बोर्ड को बदल दिया। इससे कुछ भ्रांति उत्पन्न हुई और टिकटों की राशि वापस कर दी गई।

(ग) जी, नहीं। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह में सभी प्रमुख फिल्म निर्माता देशों का भलीभांति प्रतिनिधित्व था।

Controversy over Second Batch of Thermal Projects in Central Sector

65. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government had been drawn towards the controversy appearing in newspaper over the second batch of proposed thermal projects in the Central Sector; and

(b) what are the concrete proposals in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The Government are not aware of any controversy regarding the second batch of thermal power Projects to be taken up in the Central Sector.

(b) In the context of the second round of super thermal power projects in the country proposed to be taken

up in the Central Sector, the National Thermal Power Corporation have pre-

pared feasibility reports in respect of the following projects:

Name of the proposed project	* Region	Ultimate Capacity envisaged	Capacity envisaged in first stage
1. Pench	Western	840 MW	420 MW
2. Kahalgaon	Eastern	2800 MW	800 MW
3. Talcher	Eastern	2800 MW	800 MW
4. Waidhan	Western	3000 MW	1000 MW

These feasibility reports are presently under technoeconomic appraisal in the Central Electricity Authority, after which investment decisions on the projects would be taken. In addition, feasibility studies for another super thermal power project in the Singrauli region (Singrauli II) and at Manguru/Bhadrachalam in Andhra Pradesh have been initiated by the National Thermal Power Corporation.

Caprolactum Project at Cochin

66. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals submitted by the FACT, Cochin, for Caprolactum project;

(b) the steps taken in this regard;

(c) is it a fact that FACT, Cochin, will become obsolete and financially not viable if the proposal is not cleared; and

(d) if so, what action has so far been taken on the proposed Caprolactum project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore Ltd. (FACT) have submitted a proposal for setting up a 50,000 tonnes per annum Caprolactum Project at Udyogamandal.

(b) and (d). The proposal is being processed for an investment decision by Government.

(c) No, Sir.

Provision of Legal Aid by States

67. SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State is under a constitutional mandate to provide free legal aid to an accused who is unable to secure legal aid on account of indigent;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Supreme Court has recently observed "Though this court declared the right to legal aid as a fundamental right of an accused by a process of judicial construction of Article 21, most of the States in the country have not taken note of this decision";

(c) the names of such States as are unable to provide free legal aid to the accused;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Bihar Government is one of them and it has expressed its difficulty in providing free legal aid to the blinded undertrials;

(e) whether the Union Government propose to issue a directive to the States to provide free legal aid to such accused as are indigent; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The observations quoted in the Question have been made by the Supreme Court in its judgment and order dated 19-12-1980 in Criminal Writ Petition No. 5670 of 1980 Khatri & Others vs. State of Bihar.

(c) It is not indicated in the Judgment and order of the Supreme Court referred to above as to which were the States that in the opinion of the Supreme Court had failed to provide legal aid to the indigent. Details of the legal aid schemes operating in various States and Union Territories available with the Central Government are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1784/81.]

(d) During the course of arguments in the case of Khatri and Others referred to above, the Counsel for State of Bihar while agreeing that the State was bound to provide free legal service to an indigent accused, suggested that the State might find it difficult to do so owing to financial constraints. The Supreme Court held that the State of Bihar cannot avoid its constitutional obligation to provide free legal services to a poor accused by pleading financial or administrative inability.

(e) and (f). The attention of all State Governments and Union Territory Administration has been invited to the judgment of the Supreme Court and they have been requested to make provision for legal aid in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court. They have also been requested to move the respective High Courts for issuing directions to Magistrates and Sessions Judges with regard to their obligations in relation to the grant of legal aid in terms of the judgment of the Supreme Court.

Modernisation of DDT Plant at Udyogamandal

68. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMI-

CALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the DDT plant at Udyogamandal has outlived its life and it is on the verge of collapse which will be dangerous to human life; and

(b) if so, what are the measures Government propose to take for the renovation and modernisation of this plant?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The management of the company have informed the Government that this plant has been properly and regularly maintained and preventive maintenance activities are also being regularly carried out. Besides, each equipment of the plant is replaceable and replacements are being carried out as and when due. Hence the plant gets continuously renovated and modernised. Therefore there is no question of the DDT plant at Udyogamandal collapsing or its becoming dangerous to human life. Further, it has not outlived its life as its capacity utilisation has been of a high order e. g., 100 per cent in 1978-79 and 102 per cent in 1979-80.

Investigations against Sudershan Chit Schemes of Bombay

69. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made by the Company Law Board in investigating the cases against Sudershan Chit Schemes of Bombay;

(b) whether political pressure is being exercised by the company to scuttle the investigations; and

(c) the reasons for delay in completing the investigations by the Company Law Board?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) It is presumed that the information sought relates to the inspection of the accounts of M/S. Sudarshan Chits (India) Ltd., Madras under Section 209-A of the Companies Act. This inspection has since been completed and the inspection report is presently under examination.

(b) No pressure of any kind was exercised by any one to delay much less to scuttle the inspection.

(c) The inspection report is based mainly on scrutiny of the company's records maintained in their Head Office at Madras. The transactions of all the branches numbering about 113, including those in Bombay, are reflected therein. This exercise necessarily took some time.

उकाय और गांधी नगर तापीय बिजली घरों में लगे "भेल" के जेनरेटिंग सेटों का खराब हो जाना।

70. श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उकाय और गांधी नगर तापीय बिजली घरों में लगे 'भेल' के जेनरेटिंग सेट बार-बार खराब हो जाते हैं जिसके कारण बिजली बार-बार चली जाती है और उसके परिणामस्वरूप कृषि और उद्योगों को भारी हानि होती है और क्या इस बात को देखते हुए गुजरात सरकार ने वानकवोरी तापीय बिजली घर के लिए जापान और इटली से टर्बो जेनरेटिंग सेट और बायलर आयात करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार की मंजूरी मांगी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसकी मंजूरी तत्काल दे दी जाएगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिक्रम महाजन) : (क) उकई और गांधी नगर ताप विद्युत् केन्द्रों के लिए भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि० द्वारा सप्लाई की गई उत्पादन यूनितें अपनी स्थिरीकरण अवधि के दौरान प्रारम्भिक कठिनाइयों का सामना कर रही हैं । नए उत्पादन संयंत्रों के मामले में ऐसा होना असामान्य नहीं है ।

वानकवोरी ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र चरण-दो के लिए टर्बो जेनरेटिंग सेटों और बायलरों की सप्लाई के लिए गुजरात बिजली बोर्ड ने सरकार की वर्तमान आयात नीति के अन्तर्गत यथा अनुज्ञेय, विश्वव्यापी निविदाएं आमंत्रित की थीं तथा जापान से टर्बो जेनरेटिंग सेट का और इटली से बायलर का आयात करने के लिए अपने प्रस्ताव अनुमोदन के लिए भेजे थे ।

(ख) और (ग). वानकवोरी ताप विद्युत् परियोजना चरण-दो के लिए टर्बो जेनरेटरों और बायलरों का आयात करने के बारे में गुजरात बिजली बोर्ड के प्रस्ताव को भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमति नहीं दी गई है । प्रस्ताव के सभी पहलुओं को तथा स्वदेशी निर्माताओं की निर्माण सम्बन्धी क्षमता को ध्यान में लेने के पश्चात् यह निर्णय ऐसे मामलों पर विचार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा गठित शक्ति प्रदत्त समिति द्वारा लिया गया था ।

Fazal Committee's Report

71. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Coal has offered stiff resistance to Fazal Panal's Report on reorganisation of Coal Sector;

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations opposed by the Department and the nature and details of the opposition offered against each of them; and

(c) what steps are being taken to modify and/or implement the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The report of the Fazal Committee is under the consideration of Government.

Power Supply from D.V.C. to Calcutta

72. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that DVC's supply to Calcutta was decreasing progressively as was being corroborated by statistics on generation, since September last, the proportion had declined from 5.3 per cent last month similarly in terms of million units, the supply since last April to December had varied between 21.3 and 20.16;

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) steps taken by Government to improve the DVC's supply to West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The generation of power from Damodar Valley Corporation and Supply to Calcutta Electric Supply Company from April to December, 1980 may be seen in Statement. It will be seen that since September, 1980 the supply to CESC has been gradually improving. The supply has varied between over 22 MkwH to 35 MkwH between April and December, 1980.

(b) and (c). Steps have already been taken by Government to improve the functioning of the DVC with a view to increasing power generation. Clearance of new projects for augmenting power generating capacity in the DVC is also being expedited.

Statement

Figures in MkwH (Million Units)

Month	Generation	Supply to CESC
April, 1980	323	25.16
May, 1980	317	22.43
June, 1980	342	26.46
July, 1980	381	32.20
August, 1980	362	27.80
September, 1980	341	26.10
October, 1980	356	25.60
November, 1980	358	28.00
December, 1980	407	35.02

Industries in Rajasthan Facing Power Crisis

73. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that industries in Rajasthan have been facing power crisis for the last three months; and

(b) if so, the loss suffered by them and the action of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Shortage of power in Rajasthan during the last three months has affected adversely industrial production in the State. However, it is not possible to quantify the loss suffered on account of power shortage alone.

Central Government has rendered assistance to Rajasthan from Central Sector Badarpur Thermal Power Station; based on day to day surplus available from DESU/BTPS systems. The quantum of relief provided to

Rajasthan from Badarpur thermal power station during the period from October, 1980 onwards is indicated below:

(Lakh units)

October, 1980	105.7
November, 1980	5.0
December, 1980	146.9
January, 1981	45.1

भारतीय फीचर फिल्मों की विदेशों में लोकप्रियता

74. श्री दौलत राम सारण : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय फीचर फिल्मों में किन-किन देशों में अधिक लोकप्रिय हैं और वे विशेष रूप से किस भाषा में लोकप्रिय हैं तथा उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है कि भारतीय फिल्मों में विदेशों में और लोकप्रिय हों ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी) :

(क) हिन्दी की फीचर फिल्मों में अमरीका, कनाडा, सोवियत संघ, इंग्लैण्ड, अरब की खाड़ी, इराक, अफगानिस्तान, मारिशस, वेस्ट इंडीज, अफ्रीका के देशों और इंडोनेशिया में अधिक लोकप्रिय हैं। इन देशों में हिन्दी की फिल्मों की लोकप्रियता के कारण हैं :

(1) इन देशों में एशिया की मूल जातियों की बहुसंख्यक जनसंख्या अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं की अपेक्षा हिन्दी को अधिक समझती हैं, और (2) ये विदेशी बाजार पिछले 30 वर्षों के दौरान हिन्दी फीचर फिल्मों के निर्यातकों द्वारा किए गए गहन प्रयासों के परिणामस्वरूप बने हैं। श्रीलंका में तमिल फिल्मों भी लोकप्रिय हैं।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम, जो भारतीय फीचर फिल्मों के निर्यात के लिए कॅनेलाईजिंग एजेंसी है, ने सभी भाषाओं में भारतीय फिल्मों के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाने की योजना बनाई है :—

- (1) लंदन, हांगकांग और न्यूयार्क में फॉरेन पैस्ट खोलना ;
- (2) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोहों और विदेशों के बाजारों में अच्छी तरह भाग लेना ;
- (3) भारतीय फिल्म बाजारों में गैर-परम्परागत क्षेत्रों के प्रतिनिधियों को आमंत्रित करना; और
- (4) कतिपय चुने हुए देशों विशेष कर गैर-परम्परागत देशों में भारतीय फिल्म सप्ताहों का आयोजन करना।

Setting up of Petro-chemical Industries in Madhya Pradesh

75. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the places where Government are putting up the petro-chemical industries in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) what is the report of the High Level Committee which had gone to inspect the various sites; and

(c) which are the sites that have been selected by the High level Committee and whether any decision has been taken for the setting up the industries?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Government have constituted a Site Selection Committee for the setting up of new Aromatics Petrochemicals Complexes. The Committee had already visited several

sites including Morena in Madhya Pradesh. The Committee will make recommendations for the various locations on techno-economic considerations and it has not yet submitted its report.

Distribution of Cooking Gas in Kerala

77. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many time the cooking gas distribution in Kerala has failed in a year;

(b) what is the reason for the failure; and

(c) whether Government of India propose to take steps for bringing cooking gas from Madras to Kerala for distribution?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The cooking gas distribution in Kerala State as a whole was affected during the year 1980-81 on the occasions detailed below:

(i) Maintenance shut-down in Cochin refineries from 10th April, 1980 to 12th May, 1980.

(ii) Long holidays and the Kerala bandh in August, 1980.

(iii) Kerala Transporters strike in November, 1980.

(iv) Production shortfall in December, 1980 due to technical problems at Cochin refineries.

(v) Production shortfall due to industrial relations problems in January, 1981.

(c) The production of LPG in the Madras refineries in the last few months had also been affected due to a number of reasons and it has not been possible to meet even the requirements of the Madras area, which were being supplemented by movement from Bombay and Vizag. As such there was no scope for moving the product from Madras to Kerala. With the restoration of normal pro-

duction at Cochin, the situation is expected to improve soon.

Off-Shore Drilling Projects during Sixth Plan Period

78. SHRI BALASHAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be please to state:

(a) the number of off-shore drilling projects for crude oil to be taken up by Government during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) the total out-lay on such projects envisaged in the Sixth Plan; and

(c) the estimated quantity of crude oil to be obtained, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) In addition to Phase III development scheme of Bombay High already under execution, ONGC has tentatively planned to take up 6 more development schemes/projects in the off-shore areas, where crude oil has already been discovered, during the 6th Plan Period (1980-81 to 1984-85).

(b) The total outlay on these Projects envisaged in the 6th Plan is estimated at Rs. 1311.11 crores.

(c) At present a total of 51.30 million tonnes of crude oil production is estimated from these projects during the 6th Plan Period.

Power shortage in Rajasthan

79. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that neither the Kota Power plant nor the Bhakra power line is able to provide Rajasthan the required power which can at least keep alive the agriculture and industry in the drought prone State;

(b) if so, the total shortfall in supply by each of the above two sources;

(c) whether the Centre has been urged to help Rajasthan by getting some power from Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat who have some surplus; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to substantially improve the present dismal power situation in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Rajasthan is partner State entitled for a share of the power from the joint sector Bhakra-Nangal project and Beas Project. They had not only been drawing their own share from Bhakra-Nangal system but have been overdrawing over and above their share because of the shortage conditions prevailing in Rajasthan. As regards the Kota power station, the availability to Rajasthan from the station was affected due to the forced outage of Unit No. I of RAPP from 18th December, 1980 to 28th January, 1981. The shortfall from Kota atomic power plant during the forced outage of Unit No. I was of the order of 4 million units per day.

(c) Rajasthan is entitled for 40 per cent share in the Satpura thermal power station. This share is not being supplied in full by Madhya Pradesh due to the power shortage conditions prevailing in Madhya Pradesh. The state of Gujarat is also facing power shortage and as such there is not possibility of getting assistance from Gujarat.

(d) In order to meet the present power shortage conditions in Rajasthan, assistance from the Central Sector Badarpur Thermal Power Station is being given to the extent possible based on day to day availability of power in DESU/BTPS systems. Assistance of 192 lakh units was given from Badarpur Thermal Power Station to Rajasthan during the months of December, 1980 and January, 1981.

Alternative Source of Energy

80. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the efforts made and proposed to be made by Government for harnessing the alternative sources of energy like geo-

thermal, geomagnetic, solar and tidal wave energy, and particularly solar energy in Rajasthan where sun rays are scorching during day time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): Government of India are according high priority to the development of technologies for utilisation of alternative sources of energy like solar, geo-thermal, bio-gas, tidal and wind energy. Research and development programme in the area of new and renewable sources of energy is being conducted by various agencies.

2. In the area of solar energy, R & D programmes have been conducted for the development of solar thermal devices and systems, photovoltaic devices, solar devices for pumping systems, use of solar thermal technology for water heating and refrigeration and development of experimental solar power plant. The progress in the Research and Development programme has given the confidence for scaling up the technologies and system applications to the level of pilot plants. Field demonstration experiments are now proposed to be conducted and the current emphasis of the programme would be towards harnessing solar energy for widespread commercial utilisation. Work is continuing to be done to bring down the cost of the solar devices in order to make it viable for application particularly in rural areas.

Bio-gas: Considerable research and development work has been done in the development of bio-gas digestors and about 80,000 bio-gas plants have been installed in the country. The programme in the future envisages continuing research for bringing down the cost of bio-gas plants improvement in construction methods suitable for adoption in rural areas and increasing the fermentation characteristics of bio-gas digestors. A major thrust is proposed to be given

for development of family and community size bio-gas plants and 20 such prototype plants are proposed to be set up in the near future.

Geo-thermal: Surveys have been conducted by Geological Survey of India for establishing the potential of geo-thermal energy. Detailed investigations and drilling are presently being undertaken in the Puga and Parvati valleys. A demonstration cold storage unit based on geo-thermal energy is under installation at Manikaran in Kulu District.

Tidal Energy: A study has been conducted to establish a potential for tidal power development in the country which had identified a few potential sites. Of this, the Gulf of Kutch was considered to be the most promising. Government have recently sanctioned a project at a cost of Rs. 2.18 crores for undertaking studies and investigations which would help in establishing the feasibility for putting a tidal power project in the Gulf of Kutch. In implementing the project, it is proposed to adopt a multi-disciplinary approach making use of the best available expertise in the field.

Wind Energy: Efforts are continuing to evolve cost effective designs of wind mills suitable for pumping application in Indian conditions. An integrated project is continuing in collaboration with Netherlands in Eastern U.P. for undertaking manufacturing of wind mills and demonstration of wind mills for irrigation purposes.

Programmes in Rajasthan: The following programmes in the field of new sources of energy are being undertaken in Rajasthan:—

1. A solar photovoltaic pump has been installed at Tijara village (Alwar district) for drinking water supply.
2. A biogas plant based on water hyacinth is proposed to be established at Bharatpur.

3. It is proposed to establish a solar photovoltaic lighting system in Western Rajasthan.

4. It is proposed to establish some community biogas plants in Rajasthan as part of the demonstration activities of the Department in the area of biogas.

T.V. Centre at Nagpur

81. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the new T.V. centres proposed to be set up during 1980-81 and 1981-82 in the country;

(b) whether Government are aware of the necessity of a T.V. Centre at Nagpur (Maharashtra); and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken so far in that regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) No new T.V. Centre is planned to be commissioned during 1980-81 and 1981-82.

(b) and (c). A proposal to set up a TV transmitting Centre at Nagpur during the Sixth Plan 1980—85 under the scheme for expansion of television through INSAT is under study. The scheme is yet to be finalised and its implementation will depend on the approval of the scheme and availability of resources.

Transformer Lying Idle in Durgapur Project

82. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a transformer is lying idle for a long time in Durgapur Project Limited; and

(b) if so, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKARAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b).

There are two such cases at present of transformers awaiting installation and commissioning in Durgapur Project Limited. The first is of Siemens make 10 MVA, 11/6.6 KVA Station Auxiliary Transformer. Though it has been received nearly a year back, it is lying idle for lack of certain accessories like current transformer, Bus Bar Cable and Connectors. Action has already been taken by DPL for expeditious procurement of these accessories for its early commissioning. The second relates to 31.5 MVA, 132/33 KV replacement transformer which is intended to supply the colliery area load of West Bengal State Electricity Board. The same has been received only about a month and half back from Crompton and Greaves Ltd. This transformer is currently awaiting erection and installation under the supervision of the engineers of Crompton & Greaves. It is expected to be commissioned by the end of March, 1981.

केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा अधिग्रहीत
विवादग्रस्त रा.य बिजली परियोजनाएं

83. श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार :
क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार उन राज्य बिजली परियोजनाओं का अधिग्रहण कर रही है जिनका कार्य काफी दिन से शुरू नहीं किया गया क्योंकि उन पर अन्तर्राज्यीय विवाद थे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) उन का कार्य कब तक आरम्भ हो जाने की आशा है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) से (ग) जो परियोजनाएं अन्तर्राज्यीय विवादों के कारण रोक दी गई हैं, उन परियोजनाओं की सूची संलग्न है। इन अन्तर्राज्यीय मामलों को हल करने का प्रयास करने की दृष्टि से केन्द्र सम्बन्धित राज्यों के साथ विचार-विमर्श कर रहा है।

बिबरण

उन जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं के नाम, जिनकी परियोजना रिपोर्टें कें० वि० प्रा० में प्राप्त हो गई हैं और जिन पर अन्तर्राज्यीय पहलुओं के कारण विलम्ब हो गया है।

क्र० सं०	स्कीम	राज्य	प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता (मेगावाट)	रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने की तारीख	सम्मिलित राज्य
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	किशाऊ (एम० पी० पी०पी)	उत्तर प्रदेश	600	1978	उत्तर प्रदेश/हिमाचल प्रदेश।
2.	खारा	उत्तर प्रदेश	81	जून, 1978	उत्तर प्रदेश/हरियाणा
3.	आनन्दपुर साहिब	पंजाब	134	अक्तू०, 1979	पंजाब/हरियाणा / राजस्थान

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	ओरछा बहुदेशीय मध्य प्रदेश परियोजना		90	सित०, 1978	मध्य प्रदेश/उत्तर प्रदेश ।
5.	पाण्ड्यार तमिलनाडु पुन्नापुञ्जा ।		100	फर०, 1977	तमिलनाडु/केरल
6.	चोलतीपुञ्जा तमिलनाडु		60	मार्च, 1977	तमिलनाडु/केरल
7.	नेल्लीथोराई तमिलनाडु		50	1974	तमिलनाडु/केरल/कर्नाटक ।
8.	अपर अमरावती तमिलनाडु		30	जुलाई, 1978	तमिलनाडु/केरल/कर्नाटक ।
9.	पम्पुख नदी तमिलनाडु		30	जन०, 1977	तमिलनाडु/केरल/कर्नाटक ।
10.	पाण्ड्यार केरल पुन्नापुञ्जा टेलरेस		70	दिस०, 1972	केरल/तमिलनाडु ।
11.	मनन्थवाड़ी केरल (एम० पी०पी०)		240	मई, 1980	केरल/तमिलनाडु/कर्नाटक ।
12.	कुडीयाड़ी विस्तार केरल		240	दिस०, 1976	केरल/तमिलनाडु/कर्नाटक ।

Central Team to make an on the Spot Study of State Electricity Boards

84. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Central team led by the Power Secretary made an on the spot study of the State Electricity Boards;

(b) if so, whether the team visited Orissa;

(c) if so, what problems were projected by the State Electricity Board;

(d) whether the Board has sought Central assistance for timely supply of scarce material like cement, steel and if so, the reaction of the Central Government in this regard; and

(e) how much more power as a result of the team's visit and suggestions could be effected during 1981 in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir, the study has been made in respect of some of the State Electricity Boards.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of (b) above, question does not arise.

(d) The Central Electricity Authority has been meeting the realistic requirement of steel/cement of the State Electricity Boards from indigenous sources and buffer imports. Against the requirements of Orissa State Electricity Board, the Central Electricity Authority has made an allocation of Steel in the year 1980-81 as under:

Figures in M/tonnes

1st qr.	2nd qr.	3rd qr.	4th qr.	Buffer Import	Misc. (Billets)	Total
3090	3454	2660	979	8950	2500	21,633

It may be mentioned that out of 8950 tonnes of steel offered to Orissa State Electricity Board from buffer imports, the Board could make financial arrangements only for 8,280 tonnes.

As regard Cement, the Central Electricity Authority has allocated the following quantity of cement to the Orissa State Electricity Board:

Quarter	Allocation/ MT
I/80 (January-March 1980)	4000
II/80 (April-June 1980)	3800
III/80 (July-September 1980)	7800
IV/80 (October-December 1980)	11600
I/81 (January-March 1981)	7500

No request/complaint for timely supply of cement from the Orissa State Electricity Board has been received by the Department of Power/Central Electricity Authority.

(e) In view of (b), question does not arise.

Views of Chairman of Press Council on Freedom of Press

85. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the observations made by the Press Council of India's Chairman, Mr. Justice Crover that pre-censorship was foreign to the concept and existence of the freedom of Press which should not be compromised for the survival of secularism and democracy; and

(b) Government's reaction to these observations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). The observations made by the Chairman of the Press Council of India in his mes-

sage issued on the eve of the New Year have been seen by the Government. The Government is committed to the policy of freedom of the press.

New T. V. Centres

86. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up new Radio and T. V. centres in the country;

(b) if so, which are the cities selected for the purpose and when; and

(c) State-wise details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN. M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There are approved Sixth Plan proposals to set up new Radio Stations at Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh), Gangtok (Sikkim), Tura (Meghalaya), Agra (U.P.) Madurai (Tamil Nadu) and Jamshedpur (Bihar); and local radio stations at Kota (Rajasthan), Diphu (Assam), Keonjhar (Orissa), Adilabad (Andhra Pradesh), Nagercoil (Tamil Nadu) and Sholapur (Maharashtra).

As regards TV, the following places have been selected for setting up new TV Centres etc. during the Sixth Plan period 1980-85:

Full-fledged TV Centres

Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
Bangalore (Karnataka)
Trivandrum (Kerala)
Gauhati (Assam)

Relay Transmitters

Asansol and Murshidabad in West Bengal
Cuttack (Orissa)
Kasauli (Himachal Pradesh)
Panaji (Goa)
Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)

Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh)
Kodaikanal (Tamil Nadu)

Programme Production Centres

Gulbarga (Karnataka)
Bihar (The actual location is under consideration).
Raipur (Madhya Pradesh)

Permanent Studio Buildings

Jaipur (Rajasthan)
Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)

Proposals for limited T. V. Coverage through INSAT-I are also being formulated.

Establishment of a National Power Grid with Soviet Union's Assistance

87. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI BIKHU RAM JAIN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union has agreed to assist India in the establishment of a national power grid to ensure uninterrupted supply of electricity;

(b) if so, the details of assistance in the form of equipment and technical know-how expected to be received from that country; and

(c) the time-phased programme for this grid, if any, drawn up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No specific Agreement has been arrived at with the Soviet Union for the establishment of a National Power Grid in the country. In the Memorandum of Understanding on issues of Co-operation in the Field of Power Production signed between USSR & India in November, 1980, an exchange of experience and know-how on "Technical information on operation of an integrated power system and extra voltage transmission" was considered to be desirable. This was one of the subjects subsequently discussed between experts of the two

countries in January, 1981 when it was decided that a technical team would visit USSR from India to study the power systems development.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Appointment and Remunerations of Top Executives of Companies

88. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2549 on 1st July, 1980 regarding posts of Presidents and Vice-Presidents in companies and state:

(a) whether Government have by now taken any decision to bring the appointment and remuneration payable to the Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Executive Directors in the large Public Limited Companies within the ambit of Government regulation;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and what are the difficulties which lie in their way to extend their control over such appointments; and

(d) whether Government propose to take note of this while next amending the Companies Act or Rules framed thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (d). The existing law already provides that the appointment and remuneration of executives, by whatever designation called would require the approval of the Central Government where such executives fall within the meaning of Section 314(1B) of the Act.

The question whether the Companies Act should be amended to bring the remuneration payable to the other executives also within the ambit of Companies Act is still under consideration of the Government.

बिजली की कमी के कारण राजस्थान में औद्योगिक और कृषि उत्पादनों पर प्रभाव

89. आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान को गंभीर बिजली संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है जिससे औद्योगिक और कृषि उत्पादनों पर बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है और इस स्थिति से निपटने के लिए राजस्थान की सहायता के लिए भारत सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं; और

(ख) यह देखने के लिए कि भविष्य में राज्य को ऐसे संकट का सामना न करना पड़े, सरकार की क्या योजना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) 1980 में कम मानसून होने के कारण गोबिन्दसागर (भाखड़ा) तथा चम्बल जलाशयों में कम अन्तर्वाह होने के कारण, सम्बद्ध जल विद्युत् केन्द्रों से कम विद्युत् उपलब्धता होने से राजस्थान विद्युत् की कमी की स्थिति का सामना कर रहा है। 18 नवम्बर, 1980 को राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत् संयंत्र की 220 मेगावाट की यूनिट संख्या 1 में जबरन बंदी के कारण स्थिति और बिगड़ गई। तथापि, स्थिति पर काबू पाने के लिए, दिल्ली विद्युत् सप्लाई संस्थान/ बदरपुर ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र प्रणाली में दिन प्रति दिन की विद्युत् की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करते हुए, केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के बदरपुर ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र से सहायता दे कर राजस्थान की सहायता करने के लिए प्रयास किए गए हैं। दिसम्बर, 1980 और जनवरी, 1981 की अवधि के दौरान बदरपुर ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र से राजस्थान को सप्लाई 192 लाख यूनिट ऊर्जा सप्लाई की गई।

राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत् संयंत्र का यूनिट सं० 1 भी 28 जनवरी, 1981 को पुनः चालू कर दिया गया और विद्युत् सप्लाई की स्थिति में अब कुछ सुधार हुआ है।

(ख) राज्य में विद्युत् की उपलब्धता में वृद्धि करने के लिए नई उत्पादन क्षमता को शीघ्रता से चालू करने के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं और उठाए जा रहे हैं। 1980—85 की अवधि के दौरान लगभग 496 मेगावाट की अतिरिक्त क्षमता चालू करने का कार्यक्रम है। इसके अतिरिक्त उत्तरी क्षेत्र में निर्माणाधीन केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की कुछ विद्युत् परियोजनाओं से भी राजस्थान को लाभ मिलेगा।

Production by Oil Refineries in North Eastern Region

90. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the production and capacity of the oil refineries located in North Eastern region during the last two years, separately;

(b) whether it is a fact that the oil refineries are running below their capacity;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1785/81.]

(d) The position will improve with the normalisation of the situation in Assam. Crude oil supplies to Barauni Refinery have already commenced from 28-1-1981.

Liberalisation of scheme of free sale of coal

91. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme of free sale of coal has been liberalised to benefit a large number of consumers;

(b) if so, the number and names of collieries which have been identified by his Ministry to undertake the free sale work;

(c) the total stocks of inferior grade of coal now available for free sale; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The scheme of free sale of coal has been liberalised. When the scheme was started in September, 1980, 38 collieries were on free sale. At present 60 collieries are on free sale.

(b) A statement indicating the mines identified for free sale is attached.

(c) and (d). The total stocks of inferior grade coal offered for free sale from the 60 mines identified above are 4.79 million tonnes approximately. The availability of coal company-wise is as under:—

million tonnes.

E.C.L.	0.365
B.C.C.L.	1.245
C.C.L.	1.437
W.C.L.	1.744

4.791

Statement

FREE SALE MINES

E.C.L.

1. Khorabad (Gourangdih)
2. Rajpura Opencast

3. East Jamuria
4. Mohanpur Gourangdih Quarry.
5. Daber
6. Kumardihi Opencast
7. Dalmiya
8. Chitra
9. Jore Kuri/Palasthali/Chitka n
10. Kumardhubi

BCCL

1. Muraidih
2. Akash Kinare
3. Kooridih
4. Jogidih

5. Ram Kanali

6. Keshalpur

7. W. Mudhidih

8. Salanpur

9. Tetu'mari

10. Nichitpur

11. E. Busseria

12. Khas Kusunda

13. Dhansar

14. Gondhudih

15. Kendwadih

16. S. Jharia

C.C.L.

1. Giridih

2. Sarubera

3. Karanpur Dewarkhand

4. Topa

5. Dakra

6. Jagannath

7. Jhingurdha

8. Bina

9. Taping South

10. Ara

11. Laiya
12. Karkatta
13. Rajhara
14. Ghidhania
15. Semra
16. Kedla North
17. Dania siding

W.C.L.

1. Bisrampur
2. Ramnagar Opencast
3. Jhimmar Rajnagar Opencast.
4. Kurasia
5. Chirimari
6. W. Jhagrakhand
7. Bhatgaon
8. North Chirimiri
9. Belora
10. Nakoda Inciline
11. Orient
12. Jamuna Opencast
13. Hingir Rampur
14. Kusmunda
15. Dhanpuri
16. Chachai
17. Jamuna Underground

Proposal for new gas connections

92. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to provide 30 lakh new gas connections in the country during the next three years;

(b) whether Government have also a proposal to set up some new L.P.G. plants during the period in the country;

(c) if so, location of those plants; and

(d) how many L.P.G. connections will be provided to Delhi consumers within the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to set up new LPG bottling plants at the following locations during the period from 1981-82 to 83-84—Bombay, Bangalore (HPC), Khapri (Nagpur) Indore, Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Allahabad, Bangalore, (IOC) Jullundur, Salem and Shakurbasti (BPC).

(d) The persons in the waiting list in Delhi will be provided gas connections in a phased manner from this month onwards depending upon the availability of LPG from Bombay High and Mathura and Koyali refineries.

Short supply of diesel to Orissa

93. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the short supply of diesel to Orissa in the past several months;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to maintain regular supply of diesel as per the allocation to the State of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The overall sales of high speed diesel oil in Orissa during 1980 were substantially higher than the sales in the State during the year 1979. The sales, however, marginally fell short of allocations on account of the overall shortfall in the availability of diesel in the eastern region following the closure/intermittent working of the refineries in that region on account of the Assam agitation. Besides, there were also disruptions due to strike in the Haldia

Port by the Railway workers and agitation by the loco staff of the South-Eastern Railway.

(c) The Barauni Refinery has since gone on stream. The Gauhati Refinery has commenced regular operation. As a result, the overall product availability position in the eastern region, as a whole, will improve considerably.

Wider range for Jullunder T.V. Station

94. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jullundur T.V. Station is expected to have wider range;

(b) if so, how far the range of the station is proposed to be increased; and

(c) when the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). Jullunder TV Centre is now functioning as an interim set up with a 1 KW transmitter. A 10 KW transmitter is expected to be commissioned shortly. The range of the Jullunder Doordarshan Kendra will then increase to 80 K.M. from the 35 K.M. as at present.

British reaction to stampede at film festival

95. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the "Times of India" of 11th January, 1981 Britons amused at festival stampede in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government on it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reports in the London newspapers were based on some misleading news items in some of the Indian papers. These news items gave the impression that Indian audience only wanted to see "sex films". The fact is that during the Festival only artistic award winning and well acclaimed films were shown and a large number of people appreciated them.

Import of petrol and indigenous production

96. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state: what are (i) the quantities of petrol imported, (ii) the import bills thereon, (iii) indigenous production of petrol, (iv) royalties paid thereon, (v) costs of production of the indigenous petrol, (vi) Excise duty revenue on petrol, and (vii) sales tax revenue on petrol for 1976-77 to 1980-81, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (i) We do not import petrol as such. In addition to deficit petroleum-products we import crude oil which is processed in our refineries.

(ii) Does not arise.

(iii) During the period 1976-77 to 1979-80 (upto December, 1980) total indigenous production of petrol (motor gasoline) has been as under:

Year	Qty. (Million Tonnes)
1976-77	1.34
1977-78	1.42
1978-79	1.52
1979-80	1.51
1980-81 (Upto December, 1980)	1.12

(iv) to (vii). Information is being collected and would be placed on the tabel of the House.

“ए०आई०आर० एम्पलाइज एसोसिएशन”
पटना से जापन

97. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने दिसम्बर, 1980 के तीसरे सप्ताह में पटना की यात्रा की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि कनफेडरेशन आफ ए० आई० आर०

एम्पलाइज एसोसिएशन के महासचिव ने उन्हें 8 सूत्रीय जापन दिया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) :

(क) और (ख). जी, हां ।

(ग) और (घ). एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

मांग संख्या	मांग का व्यौरा प्रश्न का भाग (ग)	उसके प्रति सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया प्रश्न का भाग (घ)
1	2	3
1.	आकाशवाणी एक लाभ-अर्जक संस्था है । भारत के सभी लाभ-अर्जक विभागों की भांति, इसके कर्मचारियों को 8.33 प्रतिशत बोनस दिया जाना चाहिए ।	आकाशवाणी मूल रूप से एक लाभ-अर्जक संगठन नहीं है । सरकारी संगठनों के कर्मचारियों को उत्पादकता पर आधारित बोनस देने के प्रश्न पर सरकार द्वारा अन्तिम रूप से निर्णय अभी लिया जाना है ।
2.	(क) कर्मचारियों के लिए जलपान गृह की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए । (ख) शिफ्ट-ड्यूटी वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए एक विश्राम-कक्ष बनाया जाना चाहिए ।	(क) और (ख). सरकार द्वारा पहले से स्वीकृत नए स्टूडियो व कार्यालय भवनों के निर्माण की योजनाओं में रसोईघर की सुविधा सहित जलपान-गृह तथा शिफ्ट-ड्यूटी वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए भोजन व विश्राम करने के लिए कक्षों के निर्माण का प्रावधान रखा गया है ।

1

2

3

(ग) केन्द्र निदेशक, सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक व केन्द्र इंजीनियर को छोड़कर स्टाफ के अन्य सदस्यों को स्टाफ-क्वार्टर नहीं दिए गए हैं। उनके लिए क्वार्टरों की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

(घ) मुख्य द्वार पर एक स्वागत-कक्ष होना चाहिए।

(ग) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान आकाशवाणी, पटना के स्टाफ के लिए 16 और क्वार्टरों का निर्माण करने का प्रावधान रखा गया है। उनके निर्माण के स्थान का चुनाव कर लिया गया है तथा वह स्थान आकाशवाणी को दे देने के लिए बिहार सरकार को लिखा जा चुका है।

(घ) नए स्टूडियो कम्प्लेक्स में कलाकारों के लिए अलग से एक स्वागत-कक्ष तथा प्रतीक्षा-कक्ष होगा।

3. ट्रांसमीटर तथा स्टूडियो उपकरण काफी घिसपिट गए हैं तथा वे पुराने हो गये हैं। 1975 में आई बाढ़ों तथा लगी भयंकर आग की घटना से उपकरणों को काफी क्षति पहुंची थी तथा उनको बदला नहीं गया है। ट्रांसमीटर इतना बेकार हो गया है कि प्रमुख पटना केन्द्र को अपने अधिकांश कार्यक्रम केवल 1 किलोवाट की क्षमता वाले विविध भारती के ट्रांसमीटर से ही प्रसारित करने पड़ते हैं। आरम्भ से ही इस केन्द्र पर केवल 20 किलोवाट का ट्रांसमीटर है जब कि पटना देश के दूसरे सबसे बड़े राज्य की राजधानी है जब कि गोरखपुर जैसे छोटे स्टेशनों पर 100 किलोवाट के ट्रांसमीटर हैं। युववाणी के लिए एक अलग चैनल प्रदान किया जाना चाहिए।

आकाशवाणी के पटना केन्द्र का ट्रांसमीटर 1975 की बाढ़ से प्रभावित नहीं हुआ था। अतः इस कारण से इसके उपकरणों को कोई भी क्षति नहीं पहुंची।

यह 25 वर्ष पुराना होने के बावजूद 20 किलोवाट की क्षमता का पूरा कार्य कर रहा है। इसके कार्य के बारे में कोई भी शिकायत नहीं रही है। लेकिन कभी-कभी ऐसा अवश्य हुआ है जब इस केन्द्र को अपने प्रमुख चैनल वाले कार्यक्रम को बिजली की खराबी के कारण विविध भारती के चैनल से प्रसारित करना पड़ा। यह अपरिहार्य है। जब भी संसाधन उपलब्ध होंगे पटना के ट्रांसमीटर की क्षमता को बढ़ाने पर विचार किया जाएगा।

तथापि, यह सच है कि 9 मार्च, 1980 को आग लग जाने से आपात्कालीन स्टूडियो को क्षति पहुंची थी। जब कि इन स्टूडियो को सामान्य बना दिया गया है तथा इन्हें 1-1-1981 से फिर चालू कर दिया गया है, वर्तमान स्थान पर नए स्टूडियो बनाने का

1

2

3

4. कर्मचारियों को प्रबन्ध में सक्रिय रूप से शामिल किया जाना चाहिए ।

5. शिफ्ट-ड्यूटी वाले सभी कर्मचारियों को विषम समय में सरकारी परिवहन की सुविधा प्रदान की जानी चाहिए ।

6. सभी स्वीकृत पदों को तुरन्त भरा जाना चाहिए तथा कार्यक्रम के विस्तार को देखते हुए नए पदों की स्वीकृति दी जानी चाहिए ।

7. स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों तथा समूह "घ" के कर्मचारियों को शिफ्ट-ड्यूटी वाले कर्मचारी माना जाना चाहिए ।

प्रस्ताव है । यह कार्य कार्यालय को अस्थाई तौर पर सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग के विश्राम-गृह में स्थानान्तरित करके किया जाएगा । यह विश्राम-गृह बिहार सरकार द्वारा आकाशवाणी को आवंटित कर दिया गया है ।

स्थानीय मुद्दों तथा अखिल भारतीय महत्व के तथा सभी श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों से सम्बद्ध मुद्दों पर विचार विमर्श करने के उद्देश्य से एक स्थानीय अनौपचारिक कर्मचारी परामर्श समिति का गठन किया गया है । इस समिति में पटना केन्द्र पर कार्यरत आकाशवाणी की सभी मान्यताप्राप्त संगठनों/संस्थानों का एक-एक प्रतिनिधि तथा कुछ सरकारी प्रतिनिधि शामिल हैं ।

जहां तक संभव व व्यावहारिक होता है, शिफ्ट-ड्यूटी वाले कर्मचारियों को विषम समय में सरकारी परिवहन की सुविधा प्रदान की जाती है ।

जिन पदों पर नियुक्ति पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है उन सभी पदों को भरने की कार्रवाई चल रही है । जहां तक नए पदों के बनाए जाने का प्रश्न है, प्रशासनिक कर्मचारियों के कार्य-भार का मूल्यांकन किया गया है ।

स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट अनुबन्धित कर्मचारी होते हैं, अतः वे अपने अनुबन्धों द्वारा विनियमित होते हैं । जहां तक समूह "घ" के कर्मचारियों का

1

2

3

सम्बन्ध है, ऐसे स्टूडियो गाडों क्लीनरों/हेल्परों, खलासियों, फराशों, स्वीपरों और चपरासियों जिन्होंने दिन के अलग अलग घण्टों में या सप्ताह के सभी दिनों (रविवार व छुट्टियों सहित) को बारी-बारी से काम करना होता है, को शिफ्ट-ड्यूटी वाले कर्मचारियों में शामिल कर लिया जाता है। सुरक्षा-गाडों को भी शामिल कर लेने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

8. जब तक पदोन्नतियों के बेहतर चैनल न बनाए जाएं, तब तक सभी श्रेणियों के लिए रनिंग वेतन मान वाले सेलेक्शन-ग्रेड के पद बनाए जाने चाहिए।

जिन श्रेणियों के कर्मचारी वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा निर्धारित मापदण्डों को पूरा करते हैं, उनके लिए सेलेक्शन-ग्रेड पहले ही बनाए जा चुके हैं।

Quantum of Power Required in Haryana During 1980.

98. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of power in megawatt required in Haryana during 1980 and the actual quantity of power in megawatt supplied there during above period; and

(b) steps to be taken to meet the present demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) A statement showing requirement of power in megawatt and power availability in megawatt in Haryana during the year 1980, month-wise, is annexed.

(b) Steps have been and are being taken to maximize generation from the existing power stations and to commission the additional generating capacity expeditiously to meet the requirements of the State:

Statement

REQUIREMENT OF POWER IN MEGAWATT (PAEK DEMAND) AND AVAILABILITY OF POWER IN MEGAWATT IN HARYANA DURING THE YEAR 1980.

Month

Peak Demand (MW)

Demand met (MW)

Shortage (MW)

1	2	3	4
January 1980	800	630	170
February 1980	750	680	70

1	2	3	4
March 1980	850	657	193
April 1980	800	597	203
May 1980	800	633	167
June 1980	720	649	71
July 1980	598	598	..
August 1980	720	713	7
September 1980	775	772	3
October 1980	746	746	..
November 1980	688	688	..
December 1980	725	674	51

Power Requirement during Sixth Five Year Plan

99. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any estimate of the power requirement in megawatt during Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, how much and details of the plan to meet the requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). In order to facilitate preparation of the Sixth Plan, the Planning Commission had set up a Working Group on Power to recommend the power programme for inclusion in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. According to the working group the peak demand by the end of 1984-85 would be of the order of 32703 MWs. The working Group had identified a tentative programme of addition of 20263 MWs during the Sixth Plan period to the total installed capacity of 31025 MWs as on 31-3-1980. The addition included 4755 MWs from the on-going and sanctioned thermal power projects, 1160 MWs from on-going nuclear power plants and 360 MWs from hydro projects then awaiting investment decision.

Based on the Working Group's report and keeping in view proposals of State Governments, as well as resource availability, the Sixth Plan Draft has been submitted to the National Development Council for consideration.

Quantum of Power Generated by Bhakra Dam Project

100. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of power generated by Bhakra Dam at present; and

(b) quantum of power supplied to private and public sector industries of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The quantum of power being generated at Bhakra complex power houses is approximately 145 lakh units per day.

(b) The Bhakra Beas Management Board is directly supplying 98 MW of power (23.5 lakh units) to the Nangal Fertilizer Factory in Punjab, and 25 MW (5 lakh units) for a fertilizer factory in Rajasthan. In respect of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, supply is made in bulk, in accordance with their respective shares.

Shortfall in power generation due to Shortage of Coal

101. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the amount of power shortfall in Thermal plants due to short supply of coal during last three years (State-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Recommendations of Law Commission to amend Hindu Marriage Act

102. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have agreed to accept the recommendations of the Law Commission and amend the Hindu Marriage Act to make irretrievable breakdown of marriage a ground for divorce; and

(b) if so, will the necessary amending bill be introduced during the current Session of Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Move to Amend MRTP Act

103. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) is there any move to amend the MRTP Act with a view to ensure that growth of monopoly and concentration of wealth is prevented; and

(b) if so, what are the areas in which the Act is sought to be amended?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The High Powered Expert Committee (Sachar Committee) appointed by the Government in June, 1977, has, in its Report submitted in August 1978, recommended, *inter alia*, various amendments to the MRTP Act, 1969. A copy of the report of the Committee was also placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 30th August, 1978. The recommendations of the Committee, which, *inter alia* relate to measures for regulating the concentration of economic power and monopolistic and restrictive trade practices are presently under the active consideration of Government and such of them as are considered appropriate would be suitably incorporated in the MRTP Act.

Proposal to resume pumping of Assam Crude

104. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what action do Government propose to take to resume pumping of Assam Crude to Barauni Refinery; and

(b) what is the loss caused, so far, by blockade of Assam crude due to Assam agitation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Pumping operation to supply crude to Barauni Refinery has already commenced with effect from 28-1-1981.

(b) Loss in terms of crude oil production/delivery upto January, 1981 is approximately as follows:—

O.N.G.C.—1.631 million tonnes

O.I.L.—2.195 million tonnes.

Decision on recommendations of Fazal Committee

105. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MA-DHUKAR:

SHRI D. L. BAITHA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the recommendations of the Fazal Committee on the Coal Industry; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the main recommendations made and Government's decision on each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The report of the Fazal Committee is under the consideration of Government.

पतरातू और बरौनी के तापीय बिजली संयंत्रों में विद्युत् उत्पादन में कमी

106. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिजली उत्पादन में दिन-प्रति-दिन कमी का रोकने तथा इसके कारणों का अध्ययन करने के उद्देश्य से 'टास्क फोर्स' दल ने पतरातू तापीय बिजली संयंत्र तथा बरौनी तापीय बिजली संयंत्र का कितनी बार दौरा किया ;

(ख) 1980-81 में इन दोनों संयंत्रों में प्रतिमास हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) ऊर्जा समिति के प्रतिवेदन में की गई सिफारिशों को लागू करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) पतरातू केन्द्र के

कार्य-निष्पादन के स्तर में कमी के लिए उत्तरदायी बाधाओं का पता लगाने की दृष्टि से, केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण, राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत् निगम तथा भारत हवीं इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि० के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के एक कृतिक दल (टास्क फोर्स) ने जुलाई, 1980 में इस केन्द्र का दौरा किया था । बरौनी के मामले में युनिट की स्थिति का मूल्यांकन करने और प्रचालन सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयों का पता लगाने के लिए केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण के एक भ्रमणकारी मानीटरिंग दल ने अक्तूबर, 1980 में इस केन्द्र का दौरा किया था ।

(ख) बिहार के पतरातू और बरौनी ताप विद्युत् केन्द्रों से महीनेवार हुए विद्युत् उत्पादन को दिखाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) विद्युत् पर राजाध्यक्ष समिति को रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों से विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों और बिजली बोर्डों को अवगत करा दिया गया है । उद्देश्य कहा गया है कि आगे जांच/विचार किये जाने के लिए वे उन पर अपनी टिप्पणियाँ दें ।

अप्रैल, 1980 से जनवरी, 1981 तक की अवधि में पतरातू और बरौनी ताप विद्युत् केन्द्रों में हुए ऊर्जा उत्पादन को दिखाने वाला विवरण ।

(आंकड़े मिलियन यूनिट में)

	पतरातू	बरौनी
अप्रैल, 80	176	23
मई, 80	147	25
जून, 80	125	26
जुलाई, 80	127	16

पतरातू बरौनी

अगस्त, 80	126	26
सितम्बर, 80	105	14
अक्तूबर, 80	151	19
नवम्बर, 80	165	36
दिसम्बर, 80	178	39
जनवरी, 81	163	39

Number of Hydro-electric projects pending due to inter-state disputes

107. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER;
SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD
KHAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state;

Statement

NAMES OF HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECTS FOR WHICH PROJECT REPORTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED IN CEA AND ARE DELAYED DUE TO INTER-STATE ASPECTS

S.No.	Scheme	State	IG (MW)	Date of receipt of report	State involved
1.	Kishau (MPP)	Uttar Pradesh	600	1978	Uttar Pradesh Himachal Pradesh,
2.	Khara	Uttar Pradesh	81	June, '78	Uttar Pradesh/ Haryana,
3.	Anandpur-Sahib	Punjab	134	Oct, '78	Punjab/Haryana/ Rajasthan
4.	Orchha Multipurpose Project	Madhya Pradesh	90	Sept, '78	Madhya Pradesh Uttar Pradesh
5.	Pandiyar Pannapuzha	Tamil Nadu	100	Feb, '77	Tamil Nadu/Kerala
6.	Cholatipuzha	Tamil Nadu	60	March, '77	Tamil Nadu/Kerala.
7.	Nellithorai	Tamil Nadu	50	1974	Tamil Nadu/Kerala. Karnataka.
8.	Upper Amaravathy	Tamil Nadu	30	July, '78	Tamil Nadu/Kerala/ Karnataka.
9.	Shanmukha Nadhi	Tamil Nadu	30	Jan., '77	Tamil Nadu/Kerala/ Karnataka.
10.	Pandiyar Pannapuzha Tailrace	Kerala	70	Dec., '72	Kerala/Tamil Nadu.

(a) the number of hydro-electric projects pending in the country due to inter-State disputes;

(b) names of the projects details of the disputes and the period of pendency ; and

(c) steps the Central Government are contemplating to take for the early settlement of the disputes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). A Statement showing the hydro-electric projects pending due Inter-State disputes etc., is enclosed. The Centre is holding discussions with the concerned States, with a view to trying to resolve these inter-State issues.

	1	2	3
11. Mananthwady (MPP)	Kerala	240 May, '80	Kerala/Tamil Nadu/ Karnataka.
12. Kuttiyadi Aug.	Kerala	240 Dec., '76	Kerala/Tamil Nadu/ Karnataka.

Profit of oil corporation at Delhi

108. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing the percentage of cost taxes, handling charges and profit of the Oil Corporation in the consumer price of high speed diesel oil, motor spirit, kerosene and cooking gas at Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILI-

ZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Statement I containing the information is attached. Since certain consumer products are priced lower than the cost of sales, with correspondig increases on certain other products, Statement-II indicates the percentages related to cost of sales. The prices of petroleum products are fixed to provide for a return of 15 per cent on gross capital employed (before tax) on the entire sales.

STATEMENT-I

BREAK UP OF CONSUMER PRICE IN PERCENTAGES AT DELHI

	M.S. %	HSDO %	SKO %	LPG (15 Kg. cyl.) %
1. Cost	32.93	71.03	115.93	85.55
2. Taxes	46.79	19.03	24.13	13.51
3. Hadling Expenses	5.08	7.22	12.89	23.81
4. Profit	0.55	0.47	0.77	2.17
5. Cross subsidy.	..	..	(53.72)	(25.04)
6. Surcharge	14.60	2.25	..	..
7. Total or (consumer Prices)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

STATEMENT II

BREAK UP OF COST OF SALES IN PERCENTAGES AT DELHI

	M.S. %	HSDO %	SKO %	LPG (15Kg. cyl) %
1. Cost	38.61	72.66	75.41	68.42
2. Taxes	54.79	19.47	15.70	10.80
3. Handling Expenses.	5.95	7.39	8.39	19.04
4. Profit	0.65	0.48	0.50	0.99
5. Total cost of sales	100.00	100.00	100.00	10.000
6. Gross subsidy on cost of sales	..	..	(34.95)	(20.02)
7. Surcharge on cost of sales.	17.10	2.30	..	..

Target of Coal Production for 1980-81.

109. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of 113 million tonnes of coal productions in 1980-81 is being achieved;

(b) if not, what will be the shortfall; and

(c) the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). All steps are being taken to achieve the coal production target of 113.5 million tonnes in 1980-81. Whilst it is expected that the Coal India will achieve its coal production target for 1980-81 there may be some shortfall from the production target in the captive mines of Steel Plants and in Singareni Collieries.

(c) There have been continuing labour unrest in Singareni Collieries and certain mining problem in the captive mines of the Steel Plants.

Setting up of petro-chemical complex in Gujarat

110. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI:

SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHOU-DHARY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Government has requested the Centre for a letter of Intent to set a Bombay High Gas based petro-chemical complex in the State Sector;

(b) if so, the decision of Government on it; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in taking the decisions?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir, In July 1979 Government of Gujarat submitted an application for setting up a petro-chemical complex.

(b) and (c). It has been decided principle to set up a gas-based petro-chemical complex at Kavas in Gujarat; but the decision regarding the

agency which would implement the project is yet to be taken.

Exploiting Hydel Power Potential

111. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the field of hydel power there was a potential of 75,000 MW against the existing capacity of 11,400 MW; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to tap this source properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). As a result of the re-assessment of hydro-electric potential in the country, the Central Electricity Authority's preliminary estimate places the utilisable hydro-electric potential at 75,000 MW at 60 per cent load factor. Of this, approx. 11,750 MW have been exploited.

Recognising the immense hydro-electric potential available in the country, the Government has decided to augment the contribution from the hydro sector in the total installed capacity in the country, and consequently increased investments in this sector are being planned for in the current and subsequent Five Year Plans. The Government has decided to entrust the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation with the execution of large hydro-electric projects with a view to expediting the commissioning of such projects.

Supply of petroleum products to Gujarat

112. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHE-

MICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how much quota of SKO, LDO, HSDO, diesel, kerosene and other petroleum products has been allocated and actually supplied to Gujarat during February to December, 1980 (month-wise and product wise);

(b) what are the demands and actual requirements of Gujarat during the above period; and

(c) the action take or proposed to be taken to meet the demands of Gujarat by Centre?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The terms SKO, HSDO and LDO stand for kerosene, high speed diesel oil and light diesel oil respectively. Only in respect of kerosene and high speed diesel oil, monthly allocations are being made by this Ministry to the States and Union Territories, including Gujarat State. The details of allocations and sales of SKO and HSDO and the sales of LDO in respect of Gujarat, month-wise, for the period February-December, 1980 is given in the statement attached.

(b) In recent months, the Government of Gujarat had tabled a demand of 70000 to 75000 tonnes of HSDO, 35000 to 39000 tonnes of kerosene and 55000 tonnes of LDO per month.

(c) In the case of HSD, the monthly allocations are made at a level of 5 per cent more than the original allocations made in the corresponding months of the previous year. In the case of kerosene, the monthly allocations are based on a 5 per cent increase over the sales of the corresponding months of the previous year. Adhoc increases in allocations of HSD and kerosene have also been given to Gujarat, based on the requirements indicated by the State Government, from time to time.

Statement

(Figures in metric tonnes)

High Speed Diesel oil (HSD)/Kerosene allocation and sales, and light Diesel Oil (LDO) sales made in Gujarat State for the period February-December, 1980.

Month	High Speed Diesel Oil		Kerosene		Light Diesel Oil
	Allocation	Sales	Allocation	Sales	Sales
February '80	57150	55421	28708	30577	33145
March '80	59000	56146	35090	32938	29174
April '80	61900	56745	32820	25263	28719
May '80	61900	60528	32900	26014	30411
June '80	53100	51785	29780	28735	14392
July '80	53100	42704	30550	30489	7834
August '80	42800	36896	34100	33699	8154
Sept. '80	57600	45867	34100	33613	24783
October '80	46410	47507	31950	32508	33231
November '80	52700	53328	33060	34073	32237
December '80	61000	57918	36600	37391	34927

Increase in prices of petroleum products and imports

113. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

SWAMI INDERVESH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rates of petroleum, oil and other petroleum products have been increased during 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 on various occasions;

(b) the details of such increase on each one of the occasions;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) what are the amount and quantity of such products imported from various countries during the above period;

(e) how much quantity of oil is expected to be imported during 1981 and 1982;

(f) what will be the effect of such imports on our necessities and economy; and

(g) when and how the prices of such products are to go down so that farmers and common people may be benefitted in their day-to-day necessities?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) During the period 1977 to 1980, the prices of petroleum products were increased for the first time w.e.f. 17-8-79 and for the second time on 8-6-80. No increases took place in 1977 and 1978.

(b) A statement showing details of such increases is attached.

(c) (i) The price of imported crude increased from 12.70 bbl. (Rs. 772/tonne) in 1977 to nearly 20.6 bbl. (Rs. 1253/tonne) in the third quarter of 1979 and to 32 bbl. (Rs. 1946/tonne) in the second quarter of 1980.

(ii) The price of imported deficit petroleum products increased on an average by nearly 60 to 70 per cent in 1979 and again by 35 per cent in second quarter of 1980.

(iii) There were increases in the rupee burdens of the oil industry due to (a) costlier investments and operational cost on account of expansion

Qty. million tonnes

Rs. crores

of the refineries to cater to increased demand and installation of pipelines for transportation of Bombay High crude and (b) escalation in operational costs due to increases in railway freight, shipping, insurance and other costs. The additional burden on the oil industry required to be made good was Rs. 1150 crores in August 1979 and Rs. 2466 crores in June 1980 as against the yield from increase in prices at Rs. 870 crores and Rs. 2080 crores respectively.

(d) The quantity and value of crude oil and petroleum products imported during the above period are as under:

Commodity	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Qty.	V	Qty.	V	Qty.	V	Qty.	V
Crude oil . . .	14.5	1285.9	14.9	1243.9	15.4	1786.78	16.5	3480
Petroleum Products	2.66	273	3.9	414.1	3.92	705.71	8.9	2170
								5650

(e) It is expected to import about 16 million tonnes of crude and 4.5 million tonnes of products in 1981. Figures for 1982 are still to be firmed up after accounting for increased production of Bombay High crude.

(f) Higher outlays on foreign exchange and matching rupee increases in prices are unavoidable. The increases in price of mass consumption

items like kerosene are kept minimal and inputs to Fertilizer industry like Naphtha and Furnace Oil are kept at comparatively low prices.

(g) The prices can be expected to be stabilised with increased onshore and offshore production of crude within the country. Higher production from the coal and power sector will also help relieve the burden on the oil industry.

Statement

Product	Selling unit	Quantum of increase for each product	
		17-8-79	8-6-80
		Rs.	Rs.
1. A.T.F.	KL	740 00	1100 00
2. M.S. 83 ON.	KL	350 00	650 00
3. M.S. 93 ON.	KL	350 00	650 00
4. H.S.D.O.	KL	170 00*	650 00
5. S.K.O.	KL	170 00*	NIL
6. L.D.O.	KL	320 00	650 00
7. M.L.O.	KL	320 00	650 00
8. F.O. (Non-Fert)	KL	320 00	650 00
9. F.O. (Fert)	KL	NIL	NIL
10. Bitumen St. Gr. BULK	MT	500 00	650 00
11. Bitumen PACKED	MT	500 00	650 00
12. Naphtha (Non-Fert)	MT	1470 00	210 00
13. Naphtha (Fert)	MT	NIL	475 00
14. J.B.O.	MT	200 00	690 00
15. S.B.P.S.55/115/Solvent	KL	750 00	1100 00
16. Do. 64/69/Hexane	KL	750 00	1100 00
17. M.T.O. LAWS	KL	362 00	650 00
18. M.T.O. 140/205	KL	362 00	650 00
19. L.P.G. (DOMESTIC) Packed	MT	333 33	NIL
20. L.P.G. (INDUST.)	MT	333 33	NIL

*Effective 11-9-79 end selling prices of HSD & SKO were reduced by Rs. 69.15 per KL and Rs. 69.05 per KL respectively due to reduction in excise duties.

Barauni Fertilizer plant operational difficulties

114. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since its commissioning in 1976, the Barauni

Fertilizer Plant has been facing operational difficulties resulting in heavy loss in production;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor stating the extent of production loss and damage to the sensitive and sophisticated equipment suffered by the Plant (year-wise); and

(c) the measures taken by Government to remove the difficulties to improve its operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Since its commissioning the Barauni Fertilizer unit has been suffering production losses on account of power problems, equipment and design problems and, of late, non-availability of feedstock. The year-wise production loss is as follows:

Year	Production loss (tonnes of Urea)
1977-78.	2,48,000
1978-79.	2,14,000
1979-80.	2,38,000
1980-81.	2,00,000
(till January, 1981)	

The damage to sensitive and sophisticated equipment suffered on account of these problems cannot be quantified at this stage as such damage occurs over a period of time.

(c) After making a thorough investigation into the condition of the plant a number of steps have been taken to improve its performance. Among these are modification of carbamate pumps of the urea plant, increasing the capacity of demineralized water plant, replacement of boiler circulating pump and modification of Carbon Dioxide compressor and its assemblies. Supplies of feedstock have been augmented and work on the installation of a 2.5 MW Captive power plant to product the front end of the plant is in progress.

Autonomy for A.I.R. and Doordarshan

115. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:
SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have finally decided not to give autonomy to AIR and Doordarshan despite the recommendations made by various Committees in this regard; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). The question does not arise as Government policy is to give these Media as much as functional|professional| and financial autonomy as is necessary for their effective and efficient functioning and so Government appointed Parthasarathi Committee to advise the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Requirements of oil and petroleum Products

116. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated requirements of oil and petroleum products during 1981-82;

(b) the extent to which the requirement is likely to be met by indigenous production during 1981-82;

(c) the extent to which the country is likely to resort to imports to meet the demand in terms of quantity and value in foreign exchange;

(d) likely impact of imports on the prices of oil and petroleum products; and

(e) the measures taken by Government to reduce dependency on imports?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Our total requirements of crude oil and petroleum products during 1981-82 are estimated as under:—

Crude oil .. 32.0 million tonnes

Petroleum .. 35.0 million tonnes
Products

(b) Indigenous availability of crude oil and petroleum products is estimated to be as under:—

Crude Oil .. 17.0 million tonnes

Petroleum .. 30.0 million tonnes
Products

(c) Our imports during the year are likely to be of the following order:—

Crude Oil .. 15.0 million tonnes

Petroleum .. 5.0 million tonnes
Products

(d) It is a fact that Oil Producing and Exporting Countries after the Bali Conference have increased the prices of crude oil as a result of which our import bill is likely to go up further.

(e) The following are some of the steps taken to reduce the consumption of petroleum products and also the dependence on imports:—

(i) Introduction of an improved version of Kerosene wick stove possessing a thermal efficiency of 60 per cent as compared to the 45 per cent efficiency of other kerosene wick stoves usually sold in the market;

(ii) Advising Central Government Ministries/Departments, State Governments and Public Sector Undertakings to effect savings in the consumption of motor spirit (petrol) in their staff cars;

(iii) Assessing the feasibility of using a mixture of petrol and alcohol as fuel for motor vehicles;

(iv) Giving advice to State Governments to statutorily impose speed limits for passenger transport vehicles within cities and towns, and on local transport vehicles as well as to control goods and passenger vehicles with high smoke exhausts in order to achieve efficiency in diesel consumption;

(v) Initiating studies in the State Road Transport Undertakings, having a large fleet of vehicles, for greater efficiency in the utilisation of high speed diesel oil in the transport sector;

(vi) Substitution of Furnace Oil by coal, wherever it is technologically feasible;

(vii) Providing advisory service to the industries for the adoption of measures aimed at improvement of efficiency in the use of Furnace Oil.

(viii) The Petroleum Conservation and Research Association has been asked to intensify its activities and publicity for conservation measures.

(ix) Various measures are being adopted to speed up the oil production in the country. It is expected that the indigenous production may go up from the estimated level of 14 million tonnes in 1980-81 to 21.3 million tonnes in 1984-85.

Recommendations of Working Group on National Film Policy

117. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the decisions, if any taken by Government on the Report of the Working Group on National Film Policy; and

(b) reaction of the film industry with regard thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KM. KUMUD BEN. M. JOSHI): (a) Out of 231 recommendations made by the Working Group on National Film Policy, decisions, in principle, have been taken on 111 recommendations. Out of these, 100 have been fully or partly accepted and 11 recommendations have not been accepted. These include 35 recommendations where action lies with the State Governments and which were generally endorsed by the Conference of State Information Ministers held on November 5, 1980, at New Delhi. A list of important recommendations on which decisions have been taken is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-1786/81.]

(b) The reaction of the film industry to most of the recommendations has been favourable and the industry's response has been kept in view while taking decisions.

Transfer of Chief Justices and Judges of High Courts

118. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRI D. R. YADAV:

SHRI D.R. YADAV:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

SHRI R. KISHORE CHANDRA
S. DEO:

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:

SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR:

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

SHRI CHATURBHUI:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently some Chief Justices and Judges of various High Courts have been transferred from one State to another;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the consent of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was obtained;

(d) whether Government are aware of the criticism in this regard; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b) Transfers of the Chief Justices of the High Courts of Madras and Patna to the High Courts of Kerala and Madras respectively were notified on 19-1-1981. These transfers have been challenged in Writ Petition filed in the Supreme Court which has directed that "status quo" be maintained pending its decision.

(c) The aforesaid transfers were made in consultation with the Chief Justice of India.

(d) The Government are aware that the transfers have been criticised in some quarters. The Government are also aware that the transfers have been welcomed in other quarters.

(e) The matter being sub-judice, the Government have no comments to make.

Complaints of Mismanagement of Bengal Enamel Works Ltd.

119. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received communications indicating utter mismanagement of the company affairs of Bengal Enamel Works Limited, Calcutta;

(b) if so, fullest details thereof; and

(c) if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). Certain Complaints alleging mismanagement and misappropriation, black marketing of scarce raw materials, misuse of the funds borrowed from the banks and financial institutions, manipulation of accounts, non-payment of statutory dues, etc., have been received against this Company in the Department of Company Affairs from various sources. An inspection under Section 209A of the Companies Act, 1956, has been ordered to verify these allegations and on receipt of the inspection report necessary action as warranted will be taken.

Agreement for exchange of films with Bangladesh

120. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government has arrived at an understanding with Bangladesh for exchange of atleast 15 films a year;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to certain anomalies created by the Union Government this has not been fully possible; and

(c) fullest details with regard to the above and all connected matters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMAR KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shereholders of Lipton India Limited

121. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE, AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) who are the principal shareholders of Lipton India Limited, the subsidiary of a British MNC;

(b) number and value of shares held by each;

(c) total pre-tax profit and turnover, in rupees, of Company Year-wise from 1976 to 1980;

(d) whether there are charges of violation of the provisions of the Company Act by Lipton India Limited; and

(e) if so, what are the details thereof and action taken thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). A statement showing list of shareholders holding 1,000 equity shares or more in the company as per the Annual Return made upto 28-3-1980 is Laid on the Table of House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1787/81.]

(c) The Company was registered under the Companies Act, 1956 on 28th June, 1977. A statement showing the pre-tax profit and turn-over for the years ending 30-6-77 to 30-6-80 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1787/81.]

(d) and (e). Certain complaints relating to delays in allotment of shares and refund of share monies have been received and are being looked into.

Enhancement of prices of petroleum products

122. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

SHRI CHANGUR RAM:

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many times price of petroleum products have been enhanced

during the period June, 1979 to January 1981;

(b) extent of enhancement on each occasion of each product;

(c) price of each petroleum product as in July, 1979, June 1980 and January 1981; and

(d) share of Customs and Central excise duties in the total price for each product as in June 1979, June 1980 and January 1981?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1788/81.]

Increase in price of oil and petroleum products

123. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government on 12th January, 1981 raised the prices of oil and petrol and petroleum products to such an extent that common man is still feeling the pinch;

(b) if so, whether some of the items i.e. gas petrol have pushed up the price of all essential commodities;

(c) whether Government are also considering to have a further increase in the price of the oil and petrol in view of the uncertainty that is still prevailing for supply of petrol and oil to India by the oil producing countries;

(d) whether Saudi Arabia and Libya have demanded high prices with the result that no agreement has so far been reached with them; and

(e) how much oil will be supplied to India during 1981 by the oil producing countries?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Government have increased the prices of petroleum products w.e.f. 13-1-81 to yield a sum of Rs. 1195 crores per annum which will make good the cash deficits born by the oil industry in June 1980. The deficits were mainly due to the increased foreign exchange burdens resulting from increase in the price of imported crude oil by an average of four dollars per barrel (Rs. 243 per tonne), increased imports due to Assam Oil Blockade and increased spot prices of product and imports in the wake of disruption in the supplies from Iran and Iraq. These were also repuee burdens due to increased operational costs, additional transportation charges on Bombay High crude, etc. the increases on the main mass consumption items like kerosene have been minimal. Selling prices of fertiliser inputs namely naphtha and furnace oil are at subsidised rates.

(b) The rise in the wholesale consumer price index is estimated to be about one per cent due to petroleum product price increases w. e. f. 13-1-81. The extra expenditure on kerosene for an average family is estimated at Rs. 1.40 per month only.

(c) There is no proposal at present.

(d) Discussions are in progress with these two countries. No other details can be disclosed in the national interest.

(e) About 16 million tonnes.

Shortage of power and coal

124. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been unprecedented power and coal shortage during the months of December, 1980 and January, 1981;

(b) if so, what were the main causes of this shortage;

(c) the remedial steps taken by Government;

(d) whether the position has improved in Feb., 1981; and

(e) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir. The shortage of power during December, 1980 was about 11.1 per cent only as against 23 per cent power shortage during December, 1979. In January, 1981, the power shortage was about 14 per cent as against a power shortage of about 21 per cent during January 1980. The total energy generation in the country has, however, increased by 16.0 per cent and 9.1 per cent during December, 1980 and January, 1981 respectively as compared to the corresponding period last year. In so far as the supply of coal to the power stations is concerned, there has been an increase in the supply of coal to the power stations to the extent of about 4 lakh tonnes during December, 1980 and 5.6 lakh tonnes in January, 1981 as compared to the supply of coal during November, 1980.

(b) The main reasons for power shortage in the country are:—

(i) inadequacy of installed generating capacity;

(ii) comparatively unsatisfactory performance of some of the thermal power stations; and

(iii) the failure of monsoon in some parts of the country during 1980.

(c) The following steps have been and are being taken to improve the power availability in the country. These measures include:

(1) better management of load demand by staggering of holidays, shifting of loads from day time to night time etc.;

(ii) accelerated addition of new generating capacity in the system. It is envisaged to add about 20,000 MW of additional generating capacity during the period 1980-85. Detailed monitoring of the construction schedules of all the on-going projects is being undertaken to ensure expeditious completion of the projects;

(iii) a number of steps have been taken to improve the operation and maintenance of existing thermal power plants with a view to maximising generation from the existing installed capacity. These steps include;

(a) assistance to the State Electricity Boards to undertake plant betterment programmes and better preventive maintenance schedule;

(b) identification of deficiency in design of equipments and taking up programmes for their rectification and replacement;

(c) arranging timely supply of spare parts, from indigenous and foreign suppliers;

(d) supply of adequate quantity of coal of right quality. Defaulting colliers are being identified and the representatives of power stations posted there for joint sampling. Coal companies have been required to intensify hand-picking of stones, shales and other extraneous materials so as to improve the quality. Coal companies have also been advised to instal portable/permanent crushers at mines and undertake appropriate coal beneficiation programmes.

(iv) undertaking training programmes for engineers technical personnel entrusted with the operation and maintenance of power stations.

(d) and (e). The total energy generation in the country during the first week of February, 1981 was of the order of 318.76 MU per day as against the energy generation of 314 MU during January, 1981. As regards

supply of coal during February, 1981, the position is expected to improve with the anticipated availability of more wagons for movement of coal to the power stations.

Films Censored by Central Board of Film Censors

125. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many pictures were censored by the Central Board of Film Censors during January to December, 1980;

(b) in the above, how many were assigned of U Certificate by Central Board of Film Censors;

(c) whether it is a fact that certain picture viz Quarbani, Abdulla, Lootmar, Shaan and Kranti were initially assigned "A" Certificate by the C.B.F.C. the Examination penal and the Revising Committee;

(d) for what reasons and by whom were these pictures changed "U" certificate;

(e) what norms, conditions and guidelines are laid down for the Department officials to change the pictures from A to U against the recommendations of CBFC; and

(f) whether Government have decided to appoint a Review Committee of Experts to hear appeals against the decisions of CBFC?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). Presumably, the Honourable Member is referring to feature films. During 1980 the Board of Film Censors granted 742 certificates (574 'U' and 168 'A') to Indian feature films and 159 certificates (95 'U' and 64 'A') to foreign feature films.

(c) and (d). The details regarding the films referred to in part (c) are furnished below:

(i) **Qurbani:** The Examining Committee recommended 'A' certificate with cuts. When this provisional decision was communicated to the applicant, he asked for Revising Committee. This Committee also came to the provisional conclusion that the film be granted "A" Certificate with cuts. The provisional decision was communicated to the applicant and he was given an opportunity to represent his views. The applicant effected the cuts ordered and voluntarily carried out more deletions and represented to the Revising Committee to consider, in the light of the deletions, the grant of 'U' certificate. The film, as revised by the applicant, was examined by the Revising Committee which decided that the film be given a 'U' certificate subject to further deletions. Accordingly, the film was granted 'U' certificate with cuts.

(ii) **Abdulla**—The Examining Committee recommended 'A' certificate. The Revising Committee recommended 'A' certificate with one cut. The applicant appealed to the Central Government. The Central Government as appellate authority granted the film a 'U' certificate subject to cuts.

(iii) **Lootmar**—The Examining Committee recommended 'A' certificate with cuts. The Revising Committee recommended 'A' certificate with 8 cuts. The applicant appealed to the Central Government. The Central Government as appellate authority granted the film a "U" certificate subject to 12 cuts.

(iv) **Shaan**—The unmarried version of the film was seen informally by an Examining Committee which recommended grant of a clear 'A' certificate. At the request of the applicant the film was subsequently seen by a Revising Committee which finally decided that the film could be granted 'U' certificate subject to cuts. The married version with the modifications suggested at unmarried stage was subsequently seen by the Examining Committee which recommended by majority the grant of 'U' certificate. Accordingly, the film was given 'U' certificate.

(v) **Kranti**—An unmarried version was seen informally by an Examining Committee and a Revising Committee. Both these Committees informally recommended the grant of a 'U' certificate subject to cuts. The cuts recommended by the Revising Committee were accepted by the applicant. Subsequently, the married print was examined by an Examining Committee and the film was given a 'U' certificate with the modifications suggested at unmarried stage.

(e) The Cinematograph Act 1952 provides for an appeal to the Central Government against the decisions of the Board of Film Censors. The Central Government is also guided by the provisions of Section 5B of the Act and the guidelines issued thereunder.

(f) A Bill to amend the Cinematograph Act 1952 has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha which *inter alia* provides for setting up of an Appellate Tribunal to hear appeals against the decisions of the Board of Film Censors. This Tribunal will consist of a retired Judge of a High Court or a person qualified to be a Judge of a High Court as Chairman and four other persons qualified, in the opinion of the Central Government, to judge the effect of films on the society, as members.

Super Thermal Power Project in M.P. with help of USSR

126. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Minister during the course of his tour to Soviet Union held discussion with Soviet leaders about setting up of a super thermal project in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the amount expected to be invested on the super thermal power project, how much will be shared by Soviet Union, whether the equipment will be imported from USSR or indigenous and what will be the capacity of the projects;

(c) whether the project will be run by Indian experts on Soviet Technology;

(d) the time by which the first super thermal power project in Madhya Pradesh will be commissioned and when it is due to go on steam;

(e) the extent to which country's power requirement will be met from this power project; and

(f) which sites have been considered suitable for this Thermal station and the criteria for its selection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The construction of an integrated thermal power plant of the capacity of 1000 MW (with possibility of expansion up to 3000 MW) together with matching transmission facilities and coal development is one of the items in the Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation between India and USSR signed by the Indian Prime Minister and the Soviet President on 10th December, 1980 in New Delhi. This agreement followed discussions both at official level and by the Planning Minister as preparatory action for the agreement finalised in December, 1980. The Government have decided that this power plant will be located at Waidhan in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) As per the Feasibility Report of the project, prepared by the National Thermal Power Corporation, the project at its ultimate capacity of 3000 MW along with the associated transmission net work is estimated to cost Rs. 2104 crores. The first stage of 1000 MW and its associated transmission network is estimated to cost Rs. 630 crores. The exact amount of Soviet assistance and the details of equipment to be supplied by USSR have not yet been finalised.

(c) The project when completed will be operated by Indian engineers. The planning, designing and procurement of equipment is planned to be undertaken with Soviet assistance.

(d) The first super thermal power project with an ultimate capacity of 2100 MW in Madhya Pradesh is being

established at Korba in District Bilaspur by the National Thermal Power Corporation. As per the present schedule the first unit of 200 MW of this project is expected to be commissioned in 1983. The schedule of commissioning of the Waidhan project has not yet been finalised.

(e) It is expected that the addition of 2100 MW of installed capacity at the Korba project would be completed by 1988-89. As stated in answer to part (d) the commissioning schedule for Waidhan is yet to be finalised.

(f) The Korba and Waidhan project sites have been considered suitable on the basis of certain techno-economic criteria such as proximity to coal-fields, availability of coal, coolingwater, and adequate land for locating the project and for ash disposal, geological soundness of site and other factors such as environmental implications, overall demand and supply position in the region, and preparedness of the site for taking up the construction activities.

Geophysical surveys in Madhya Pradesh for Exploration of Oil-Gas

127. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has not undertaken any geophysical surveys for oil-gas exploration in Madhya Pradesh State during the last 3 years;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether any plans for surveys for oil-gas in Madhya Pradesh state have been drawn by the Commission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b) No geophysical surveys were undertaken in Madhya Pradesh State during the last three years since the evaluation of

the existing data does not indicate any prospect of finding oil or gas there.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

तेल उत्पादक देशों द्वारा कच्चे तेल के मूल्य में वृद्धि

128. श्री अशोक गहड़ोत: क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या तेल उत्पादक देशों ने कच्चे तेल के मूल्यों में वृद्धि की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत मूल्य वृद्धि की तुलना में कच्चे तेल की नवीनतम मूल्य वृद्धि का प्रतिशत क्या है;

(ग) इस मूल्य वृद्धि के परिणाम-स्वरूप भारत की सरकार को कितना अतिरिक्त भार वहन करना पड़ेगा;

(घ) क्या सरकार को उपभोक्ताओं के लिए तेल की उचित सप्लाई को सुनिश्चित करने को ध्यान में रखते हुए पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की मूल्य वृद्धि करनी पड़ेगी अथवा करनी पड़ी है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कितनी; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इस प्रकार होने वाली हानि / कमी को कैसे पूरा किए जाने का विचार है?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) 1-1-1981 से ओपेक मूल्य में 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की गई है।

(ग) अन्ततम वृद्धि के परिणाम-स्वरूप, वर्ष 1980-81 का हमारा कूड का आयात बिल लगभग 55 करोड़ तक बढ़ सकता है।

(ब) से (च) : ओपेक द्वारा मूल्य वृद्धि के कारण बजट में हुई कमी को पूरा करने के लिए पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के मूल्य अभी हाल में दिनांक 13-1-1981 से संशोधित किये गये हैं। यदि ओपेक देशों ने क्रूड के मूल्यों को और बढ़ाया तो मूल्यों में और अधिक वृद्धियों को नकारा नहीं जा सकता।

Supply of Cooking Gas Through Pipelines in Delhi

129. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme has been worked out to supply cooking gas through pipeline to 21 colonies of the Capital at reduced rates; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme with the cost and targets to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under the consideration of this Ministry.

T.V. Centre at Patna

130. SHRI D. L. BAITHA:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the visit of Bihar State he promised to the citizens of Patna that he would set up a T.V. Centre at Patna soon;

(b) if so, the probable date by which the T.V. Centre at Patna would be set up together with its capacity and other details;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up a T.V. Centre at some place in North Bihar to cater to the needs of the Citizens on the border area; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (d). During his visit to Patna in December, 1980, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting did mention Government's intention to set up TV stations at all State Capitals in a phased manner. Due to constraint on resources, it will not be possible to set up a new TV Centre at Patna or in North Bihar during the 6th Plan period (1980-85). However, there is a proposal to provide TV coverage to certain areas in Bihar through INSAT-I. Its implementation will depend upon the approval of the same and availability of resources.

Setting up of a Radio Station in the Border Area of North Bihar

131. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Radio Station on the border area of North Bihar; and

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the suitability of such a station to be located at Patna has been examined; and if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). Due to constraints on financial resources, there is at present no proposal to set up another Radio Station on the border area of North Bihar.

Gas Cylinders Missing from Shakurbasti Filling Station

132. SHRI R. P. YADAV:

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

SWAMI INDERVESH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 4000 gas cylinders were missing from the Shakurbasti filling station of the Indian Oil Corporation in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken by the authorities;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the matter was duly brought to the notice of the authorities, but no police case has been registered in this regard; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A high level Departmental Committee constituted by the Indian Oil Corporation has investigated the matter. It has been reported that while accounting the number of cylinders with one of their distributors, a discrepancy of 4000 cylinders was noticed by the Indian Oil Corporation. It has been brought out that the transport contractor for the distributor has been *prima-facie* involved in the case. The supplies to the concerned distributor has been suspended by Indian Oil Corporation immediately after the loss came to their notice. The award of transportation work to the contractor has also been suspended by the Indian Oil Corporation. In view of detailed investigations undertaken into the matter, no case has been registered with the police as yet.

Agreement with Foreign Countries for Supply of Oil and Petroleum Products

133. SHRI RAMJI BHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some agreements with the foreign countries on various occasions during March 1980 to 15th January, 1981 have been signed for the supply of various types of oils, crude oil, diesel, petroleum and petroleum products to India;

(b) if so, the details of each one;

(c) the benefit to be derived by India from each agreement.

(d) how much percentage of the shortage of such products will be overcome as a result of these agreements;

(e) whether more such agreements are expected to be signed with some other countries in the near future for which talks are going on;

(f) if so, when such agreements are likely to be signed and what benefit will be derived by India therefrom; and

(g) how much shortage they are likely to cover?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It would not be in the public interest to give details of source-wise imports.

(c) The main advantage of such agreements is assured supplies for a specific period of time and at relatively stable prices.

(d) Around 90 per cent of the crude imports and around 30 per cent of the product imports during 1980-81 are covered by such agreements.

(e) to (g). While organising imports of crude oil and petroleum products, efforts are always made to cover upto the extent possible the requirements by purchases by way of agreements concluded with the national oil companies of OPEC Countries. The balance requirements are met by purchases in the open market.

Supply of Diesel and other Petroleum Products to Gujarat

134. SHRI RAMJI BHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on account of different incentive and development schemes

both in industrial and agricultural sectors, there has been increase in consumption of diesel, etc. in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the percentage increase thereof in the current year;

(c) what was the growth rate of diesel consumption in 1979 over 1978; and

(d) what steps Government have taken or propose to take for the regular increased supply of diesel, kerosene, petrol and such other oils and products for more growth in the current year in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir, while there has been an increase in diesel consumption, the cause cannot be determined immediately.

(b) The consumption of high speed diesel oil in Gujarat State during 1980 was about 8 per cent more than that in the year 1979.

(c) The growth rate in the consumption of diesel in 1979 over that of 1978 was approximately 15 per cent.

(d) Monthly allocations of diesel and Kerosene are being made by the Ministry to the States and Union Territories, including Gujarat. In the case of diesel, the monthly allocations are made at a level 5 per cent more than original allocations made in the corresponding months of the previous year. In the case of kerosene, the monthly allocations are based on a 5 per cent increase over the sales of the corresponding months of the previous year. Ad-hoc increase in allocation of diesel and kerosene have also been given to Gujarat based on the requirements indicated by the State Government from time to time. For motor spirit (petrol), there is no system of making monthly allocations to the States and Union Territories. The demand of this product in Gujarat has been met in full. Subject to the availability of the product, the oil companies have been advised to meet the agricultural requirements of light diesel oil in Gujarat in full.

T.V. and A.I.R. coverage of P.M. in New and other Programmes

135. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times T.V. and A.I.R. Centres in Delhi had given coverage of Prime Minister of India in the news and other programmes during the last three years; year-wise T.V. and A.I.R. separately; and

(b) the names of the Prime Ministers who got highest coverage on T.V. and A.I.R. and time taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN. M. JOSHI):

(a) and (b) Since no such data / statistics are being maintained, it is not possible to furnish the information asked for. Compilation of the news bulletins and other programmes in various languages which run into thousands, would be a very difficult task and will not be commensurate with the effort involved.

Percentage increase in Prices of Petroleum Products

136. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing the percentage-increase in the prices of imported petroleum and petroleum products between 1975 and 1980 and the percentage increase in indigenous prices of these commodities between the same period?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): The cost per barrel of Marker Crude in 1975 was \$11.51. It went upto \$32.00 in 1980 involving an increase of 178 per cent.

The extent of the price rise in 1979-80 over the corresponding prices in 1974-75 in respect of imported petroleum products is as under:—

Kerosene	224%
H.S.D.	276%
F.O.	200%

The increase in indigenous selling price between July 1975 and June 1980 for these products is as follows:—

Kerosene	16%
H.S.D.	65%
F.O.	120%

Contract to a private party for carrying Coal from BCCL to Chandrapur power house of DVC

137. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Ministe of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Damodar Valley Corporation has given a contract to a private party for carrying coal from Bharat Coking Coal to the Chandrapur Power House;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) reasons for not inviting tenders as required under the rules;

(d) whether contract was given to the party at the rate of Rs. 29.60 per tonne, though the prescribed rate is Rs. 17.60 for a distance of 40 kms; and

(e) whether any enquiry is being made to pin point the responsibility for giving this contract?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). In a meeting held in Delhi recently between Chairman Damodar Valley Corporation and Chairman-cum-Managing Director Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., the latter offered DVC upto 15,000 tonnes of the high VM (Volatile Matter) and low ash content coal for CTPS. Chairman and MD BCCL, offered to ban the sale of this coal to private parties if DVC could

make immediate arrangements for transporting it. Chairman DVS, requested Chairman and Managing Director, BCCL to try and arrange for transporting the coal. Since no commitment could be made by the BCCL a meeting was held between DVC and BCCL on the matter. In view of the urgency of the situation the power plant manager, CTPS was instructed that the movement of coal should start at the earliest and whatever action necessary should be taken. This was necessary because the high VM and low ash content of coal offered by the BCL made it deal for blending with low VM coal being presently received at CTPS thereby relieving the problem of fireouts.

The power plant manager had tried to get the coal transported through ex-servicemen companies on prescribed rates, as was the practice, but failed as these companies were engaged in the transportation of Kargali middlings to CTPS and crushed coal from BTPS to CTPS.

In view of the immediate nature of the movement of coal, it had to be done by negotiation. Negotiations were therefore held by Power Plant Manager, CTPS on Chairman DVC's instructions.

The lowest rate obtained for the same movement in April 1980 against quotations called by Chief Engineer (O&M), DVC, Maithon was Rs. 29.00 per tonne. There has been a considerable increase in the prices of diesel since April 1980. Rates obtained independently by BCCL for the same movement, by negotiations was Rs. 30.21 per tonne as against Rs. 29.60 obtained by Power Plant Manager, CTPS.

Since the total value of the contract exceeded Rs. 4 lakhs, the approval of the Corporation was obtained at its 432nd meeting held on 16-12-1980.

(e) In view of the facts mentioned above, the question of making formal enquiry and pin-pointing responsibility does not arise.

Profit and Loss of Coal Industry and Increase in Price of Coal after Nationalisation.

138. SHRI BASUDEV ACHARYA: Will the Minister of ENERGY: be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) profit and loss of each unit of coal industry in public sector for the year 1980; and

(b) when the coal price was increased after the nationalisation of coal industry and the extent of increase and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) the accounts of Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiary companies for the year 1980-81 will be ready only after the close of the financial year.

(b) The average pit-head price per tonne of coal at the time of nationalisation was Rs. 37.50. Since then, the prices have been increased four times as follows:

Average price

On 1.4.1974	Rs. 47.50
On 1.7.1975	Rs. 64.92
On 17.7.1979	Rs. 101.18
On 14.2.1981	Rs. 128.02

The increase in price have been necessitated by the increase in wages and input costs.

Shortfall in Newsprint imports

139. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a considerable shortfall in Newsprint imports; and

(b) if so, the action contemplated by Government to remedy the situation in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN. M. JOSHI): (a) In spite of some

over contracting to allow for delays, there has been some shortfall in the actual import of the quantity required for the current quarter due to delay in shipment because of strikes in major mills and non-availability of vessels.

(b) Action has been taken by State Trading Corporation in making up the short supply by arranging supply of newsprint from the buffer stock in place of High Sea Sales orders.

Proposal to amend Hindu Marriage Act

140. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Hindu Marriage Act and the Special Marriages Act for introducing new grounds for divorce; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Law Commission, after carefully considering the various aspects of the matter, recommended in its Seventy-first Report that irretrievable breakdown of marriage may be made a ground for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, subject to certain safeguards for the protection of the wife and of the children of the marriage, and that either party to a marriage may file a petition on the said ground. It is proposed to introduce a Bill to give effect to the said recommendation and also to make similar amendments in the Special Marriage Act, 1954.

Imposition of a Cess on Feature Films

141. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering imposition of a 'cess' on feature films with a view to create a 'Welfare fund' for the employees of the film industry;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN. M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are being worked out.

(c) The Scheme will be introduced after necessary legislation.

Paradeep Phosphatic Fertilizer Project

142. SHRI RAM CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a considerable delay in taking up the Rs. 250 crores Paradeep Phosphatic fertilizer project;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Fertilizer Corporation of India, Hindustan Fertilizer Limited, and National Fertilizer Limited, have already so many projects in their hands;

(c) if so, whether his Ministry has any proposal to set up an independent company to take up this project; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) (c) and (d). A detailed project report has been prepared by the Madras Fertilizers Ltd. and the report is being processed by Government for an investment decision. Firm indications about the project scope, its cost, implementing

agency, etc. would be available after the investment decision is taken by Government.

(b) The Fertilizer Corporation of India and National Fertilizers Limited have at present no fertilizer projects under implementation. The Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. are implementing the Haldia and Namrup-III Fertilizer Projects.

Rise in prices of petroleum products as Compared with other countries.

143. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how does the hike in the prices of petroleum products compare with the prices raised by other countries such as USA, Japan, U.K., France etc. stating the reasons for the higher levy in India if any; and

(b) its likely impact on the consumer as a whole?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) A statement giving latest available comparative prices of petroleum products in a few developed/developing countries is attached.

Only in the case of Petrol are higher duties levied in India with a view to:

(i) curbing consumption on less essential use;

(ii) making available more naphtha for fertiliser use;

(iii) reducing imports of naphtha to some extent; and

(iv) mobilising resources for general revenues.

(b) It is estimated that the consumer wholesale price index (1970-71-100) has risen by about one per cent due to price hike effective 13.1.81.

Statement
Latest available Comparative prices of Petroleum Products in some Developed / developing Countries

COUNTRY	Motor Spirit (Regular)	High Speed Diesel Oil	Kerosene Oil	Fuel Oil	Exchange rate adopted
1. U.S.A. (Feb. 1981)	2.82	2.62 (Sept.'80)	1.88 (Sept.'80)	2.27	1 \$=Rs.—8.02
2. West Germany (Feb.81)	4.93	4.67	N.A.	2.67	1 DM=Rs.—3.93
3. France (Feb. 1981)	6.04	4.62	3.85	3.36	1 FF=Rs.—1.75
4. Japan (Dec. 1980)	5.88	4.08	3.44	2.67	1 Yen=0.0392 Re.
5. Yugoslavia (Dec. 1980)	5.97	4.69	4.12	2.20	3.52 Dinar=Re. 1
6. Australia (Dec. 1980)	3.11	2.89	2.56	1.64	\$A 0.110=Re. 1
7. India (Jan. 1981)	5.50	2.67	1.65	2.34	

N.A.—Not Available.

Super Thermal Power Project at Kahalgaon

144. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the feasibility report of Super Thermal Power Project at Kahalgaon has been prepared;

(b) whether the techno-economic appraisal has been completed by the Central Electricity Authority;

(c) what are the salient features of this project;

(d) whether land acquisition work for S.T.P. Kahalgaon has started; and

(e) the total acreage of land to be acquired for this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The feasibility report for the Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Project has been prepared by the National Thermal Power Corporation.

(b) No, Sir. The techno-economic appraisal of the proposed project has not yet been completed by the Central Electricity Authority.

(c) The salient features of the proposed project are as follows. The project is located at Kahalgaon in District Bhagalpur of Bihar. It is proposed to be taken up for execution in the Central Sector by the National Thermal Power Corporation. The ultimate capacity envisaged for the project is 2800 MW. Project development is contemplated in three stages with the first stage involving an installation of 800 MW capacity (4X200 MW). The first stage of the project along with its associated transmission system is, according to the feasibility report, estimated to cost Rs. 554.30 crores. Coal for the project is to be supplied from the Rajmahal coalfields and cooling water requirements are proposed to be drawn from the river Ganga, flowing nearby. Power output from the

Station is to be shared between the constituents of the Eastern region. The first 200 MW unit of the project is planned for commissioning four years from the date of order of main plant equipment.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Approximately 2325 acres of land will be required for the power station and its associated facilities excluding the land requirement for ash disposal.

Sankh Hydro-Electric Project, Bihar

145. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has submitted to the Union Ministry of Energy a hydro-electric project named "Sankh Hydro-Electric Project, Bihar" for clearance by the C.E.A.;

(b) if so, the salient features of the project and its stage of examination;

(c) whether the State Government has further submitted any proposal for setting up mini hydel project in Bihar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Project Report in respect of Sankh Hydro-Electric Project was received in November 1980 and is under examination in C.E.A. and C.W.C. The project will have an installed capacity of 590 MW. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 298.40 crores and annual energy benefit is of the order of 1015 Gwh.

(c) and (d). The Bihar State Electricity Board has sent proposals for some mini hydel Projects, like the Sone canal Project of 16 MW, Karkatgarh 18 MW, North Koel Project 24 MW. Discussions have been held with the officials of the Electricity Board by the C.E.A., with a view to finalizing various details.

मध्य प्रदेश में तापीय बिजली घरों को अच्छे किस्म का कोयला सप्लाई न किये जाने के कारण बिजली उत्पादन में कमी।

146. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :

क्या ऊर्जामंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में अच्छे कोयले की सप्लाई के अभाव में वहां के तापीय बिजली घरों में बिजली उत्पादन कम हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में उपलब्ध सर्वोत्तम किस्म का कोयला उस प्रदेश के बाहर स्थित बिजली घरों से भेजा जा रहा है ;

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के सभी बिजली घर इस समय अपनी पूरी क्षमता से बिजली का उत्पादन कर रहे हैं ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उन बिजली घरों के क्या नाम हैं, और प्रत्येक से सम्बन्धित कारण क्या हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में तीन ताप विद्युत् केन्द्रों नामशः सतपुड़ा, कोरबा, तथा अमरकंटक में से केवल कोरबा विद्युत् केन्द्र की अपेक्षित गुणवत्ता वाले कोयले की सप्लाई न होने के कारण प्रचालन सम्बन्धी समस्याओं का सामना करने की रिपोर्ट है।

(ख) जो नहीं।

(ग) और (घ) मध्य प्रदेश में ताप विद्युत् केन्द्रों का दिसम्बर, 1980

महीने का संयंत्र भार अनुपात नीचे दिया गया है :—

ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र नाम	यूनिट का साइज	दिसम्बर, 1980 के दौरान संयंत्र भार अनुपात प्रतिशत में
--------------------------	---------------	---

	1	2	3
सतपुड़ा	5×62.5 1×200	77 32	
कोरबा	$1 \times 10/3 \times 30$ 4×50 1×120	58 57 74	
अमरकंटक	2×30 2×120	81 62	

सतपुड़ा की छठी यूनिट को छोड़कर, जो जून, 1979 में चालू की गई थी और जो अभी सुस्थिर हो रही है, मध्य प्रदेश में सभी विद्युत् केन्द्रों का कार्यनिष्पादन काफी संतोषजनक माना जाता है।

मध्य प्रदेश में विद्युत् केन्द्रों के नाम तथा उनकी बिजली उत्पादन क्षमता

147. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में विद्युत् केन्द्रों के नाम क्या हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक की बिजली उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक केन्द्र ने अपनी मे० वा० क्षमता की तुलना में अक्तूबर, नवम्बर और दिसम्बर, 1980 में कितना विद्युत् उत्पादन किया ;

(ग) क्या प्रत्येक विद्युत् केन्द्र में अपनी पूरी क्षमता तक उत्पादन किया और निर्धारित क्षमता के मुकाबले वास्तव में कितने प्रतिशत विद्युत् उत्पादन हुआ ; और

(घ) यदि विद्युत् उत्पादन उनकी निर्धारित क्षमता के अनुसार नहीं था, तो उसके क्या मुख्य कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) से (ग) .

मध्य प्रदेश में विद्युत् भरों के नाम, उनकी ए० डब्ल्यू०एच० क्षमता, अक्तूबर, नवम्बर,

तथा दिसम्बर, 1980 के दौरान उनके द्वारा उत्पन्न की गई विद्युत् की मात्रा और संयंत्र भार अनुपात (%) दिखाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है ।

(घ) जल विद्युत् केन्द्रों का क्षमता समुपयोजन मुख्य रूप से जल की उपलब्धता तथा अभिकल्प शक्यता पर निर्भर करता है । ताप विद्युत् केन्द्रों का क्षमता समुपयोजन विभिन्न पहलुओं पर निर्भर करता है जिसमें संयंत्र की आयु, उपस्कर की स्थिति, कोयले की गुणवत्ता, यूनिट के स्थिरीकरण का समय, प्रणाली में प्रचालन सम्बन्धी परिस्थितियाँ, प्रणाली सम्मिश्र तथा प्रणाली भार अनुपात आदि शामिल हैं । मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड के ताप विद्युत् केन्द्रों का कार्य-निष्पादन सामान्यतः सतोषजनक है ।

मध्य प्रदेश के विद्युत् घरों के नाम, उनकी क्षमता, अक्टूबर, नवम्बर तथा दिसम्बर, 1980 के दौरान उनके द्वारा उत्पन्न की गई विद्युत् की मात्रा तथा समुपयोजन गुणक दिखाने वाला विवरण

क्रम सं०	केन्द्र का नाम	प्रतिष्ठापित		उत्पादन										
		क्षमता (मेगावाट)	अक्टूबर	नवम्बर	दिसम्बर									
			क्षमता (एम डब्ल्यू एच)*	उत्पादन (मि० यू०) (%)	पी एल एफ (%)	क्षमता (एम डब्ल्यू एच)	उत्पादन (मि० यू०) (%)	पी एल एफ (%)	क्षमता (एम डब्ल्यू एच)	उत्पादन (मि० यू०) (%)	पी एल एफ (%)	उत्पादन (मि० यू०) (%)	पी एल एफ (%)	उत्पादन (मि० यू०) (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
1. कोरवा 1 (ता० वि०)														
	$3 \times 30 + 1 \times 10$	100	744	42.50	57.12	720	39.91	55.43	744	42.95	57.73			
2. कोरवा 2 (ता० वि०)														
	4×50	200	1488	77.60	52.15	1440	96.16	66.77	1488	84.63	56.87			
3. कोरवा 3 (ता० वि०)														
	1×120	120	892.8	73.54	82.37	864	64.13	74.22	892.8	66.26	74.22			
4. अमरकंटक 1 (ता० वि०)														
	2×30	60	444	33.92	76.4	432	32.91	76.18	444	36.40	81.99			

5	अमरकंटक 2(ता० वि०)	240	1785.6	74.97	41.99	1728	109.01	63.08	1785.6	110.94	62.13
	2×120										
6	सतपुड़ा 1(ता० वि०)	312.5	2325	184.73	79.45	2250	131.85	58.60	23.25	178.53	75.42
	5×62.5										
7	सतपुड़ा 2(ता० वि०)	410	3050.4	49.31	16.16	2950	96.46	32.67	3050.4	47.56	15.59
	1×200+1×210										
8	गांधीसागर (ज० वि०)	115	855.6	52.28	61.1	828	38.28	46.23	855.6	40.52	47.35
	5×23										

*पी एल एफ : संयंत्र भार अनुपात

×एम डब्ल्यू एच : मेगावाट आवर

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा हिमाचल प्रदेश में स्थापित किये जा रहे विद्युत् केन्द्र की क्षमता

148. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में स्थापित किए जा रहे विद्युत् केन्द्र की क्षमता कितनी है और इसके निर्माण कार्य में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है तथा इससे मध्य प्रदेश को कितने प्रतिशत बिजली सप्लाई किए जाने का विचार है; और

(ख) इस समय बिजली की मांग और सप्लाई के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश की स्थिति क्या है और अगले पांच वर्षों के दौरान, वर्षवार, बिजली की अनुमानित मांग तथा सप्लाई सम्बन्धी योजना क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में कोरबा सुपर ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र, जिसकी प्रतिष्ठापित चरमक्षमता 2100 मेगावाट होगी, राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत् निगम द्वारा केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है। परियोजना का पहला चरण जिसमें 200-200 मेगावाट के 3 यूनिट तथा 500 मेगावाट के एक यूनिट की प्रतिष्ठापना की जानी है तथा सम्बद्ध पारेषण लाइनों का निर्माण किया जाना है। इस समय निर्माणाधीन हैं। 200 मेगावाट के पहले यूनिट को जनवरी, 83 में चालू करने का

कार्यक्रम है। परियोजना स्थल पर अव-संरचनात्मक सुविधाओं का पूर्णरूप से विकास कर लिया गया है। स्थल को समतल करने और पाइलिंग का कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है। नींव के लिए अनुमानित 18,500 घन मीटर कंक्रीट कार्य में से लगभग 16,000 घन मीटर कंक्रीट कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है। लगभग 75000 एटी संरचनात्मक स्टील की गढ़ाई का कार्य पूरा हो गया है, तथा वायलर उत्थापन का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। शीतलन जल प्रणाली कुलिंग डावर, वाटर ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट, ऐश हैंडलिंग प्लांट के लिए सिविल कार्य सतोषजनक रूप से चल रहे हैं। सभी प्रमुख सिविल कार्यों के लिए तथा दीर्घकाल में सुपुर्दगी होने वाले उपकरणों के लिए ठेके दे दिए गए हैं। पारेषण लाइनों का कार्य भी हाथ में ले लिया गया है। कोरबा चरण-1 की 1100 मेगावाट की उत्पादन क्षमता का आबंटन पश्चिमी क्षेत्र के विभिन्न लाभ प्राप्तकर्ता राज्यों के बीच कर दिया गया है। इसमें मध्य प्रदेश का भाग 319 मेगावाट है।

(ख) जनवरी, 1981 में मध्य प्रदेश में विद्युत् की आवश्यकता 623 मिलियन यूनिट थी तथा वास्तविक सप्लाई 560 मिलियन यूनिट थी। मध्य प्रदेश में 1981-82 से 1985-86 के वर्षों के दौरान विद्युत् की वर्षवार अनुमानित मांग और सप्लाई निम्नानुसार है :—

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
व्यस्ततम उपलब्धता—मे०वा०	1029	1395	1639	1882	1941
व्यस्ततम भार—मे०वा०	1469	1620	1732	1940	2173
अधिकशेष (कमी)— मेगावाट	(440)	(225)	(93)	(58)	(232)

1981-82 1982-83 1983-84 1984-85 1985-86

ऊर्जा उपलब्धता—मि० यू० 6987	8171	10294	11673	13008
ऊर्जा आवश्यकता—मि० यू० 8516	9407	10045	11250	12600
अधिशेष (कमी)—मि० यू० (1529)	(1236)	249	423	408

ऊपर दी गई व्यस्ततम तथा ऊर्जा उपलब्धता के अतिरिक्त मध्य प्रदेश, कोरबा सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र के प्रथम चरण में प्रतिष्ठापित की जा रही 1100 मेगावाट की क्षमता में से 319 मेगावाट का अपना हिस्सा भी प्राप्त करेगा।

मध्य प्रदेश में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र

149. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :
क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में नये दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है, यदि हां, तो ये केन्द्र राज्य के किन स्थानों पर स्थापित किए जायेंगे; और

(ख) इन केन्द्रों का प्रसारण क्षेत्र कितना है तथा उनकी कब तक स्थापना होगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमद बेन एम० जोशी) :

(क) और (ख) : छठी "योजना" अवधि (1980-85) के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में कोई नया दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, छठी "योजना" अवधि के दौरान रायपुर में एक प्रोग्राम प्रोडक्शन सेंटर स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

Lignite Deposits located in Barmer District of Rajasthan.

150. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Lignite deposits have been located in Barmer district of

Rajasthan; if so, in which region as also the extent of lignite bearing area discovered;

(b) the agency or department which is engaged in the survey and exploration thereof;

(c) whether this agency or department did not arrange for adequate number of drilling machines and other equipment, etc., as a result of which the exploration work is progressing very slowly; and

(d) if so, the special steps being taken by the Centre and the State to accelerate the pace of work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of super Thermal Power station at Farakka, Kahalgaon Bhadrachalam and Talcher

151. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to set up a Super Thermal Project at Farakka;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) whether three concrete proposals for super thermal Power 'Projects to be set up at Kahalgaon (Bihar), Bhadrachalam (Andhra) and Talcher (Orissa) are under consideration and the funds required for each projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government have approved the construction of a super thermal

power project with an initial capacity of 600 MW (3 x 200 MW) a Farakka in West Bengal. This is proposed to be expanded in stages to 2000 M, keeping in view the techno-economic parameters. The 600 MW phase along with its associated transmission system is estimated to cost Rs. 320.80 crores. The Project has been taken up in the Central Sector and is being executed by the National Thermal Power Corporation. The power station would be linked by a captive rail transportation system to the Hurra block of mines of Rajmahal coalfields. The output of the power station will be shared between the constituents of the Eastern region. The first unit of 200 MW of the Project is expected to be commissioned by early 1985.

(c) and (d). Feasibility reports for the super thermal power stations at Kahalgaon in Bihar and Talcher in Orissa have been prepared by the NTPC. These reports are presently under techno-economic appraisal in the Central Electricity Authority. Feasibility studies for a super thermal power station at Bhadarchalam/Manguru in Andhra Pradesh have also been initiated by NTPC.

The ultimate installed capacity envisaged for the Kahalgaon and Talcher projects is 2800 MW. The fund requirement for the two projects along with their associated EHV transmission systems, as estimated in the feasibility report, will be Rs. 1884.05 crores and Rs. 1723.36 crore respectively.

Alleged failure of eighth film festival

152. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eighth International Film Festival was conducted in New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Governments attention has been drawn to the Press reports about the failure of this Festival quality of films, rackets in the sales of tickets etc.; and

(c) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A number of press reports were incorrect and they were promptly contradicted by the Festival Management. During the festival, 8 Grand-Prix winning films were screened along with 16 other award winning films and over 70 such films as have been internationally acclaimed at prestigious film festivals all over the world. Similarly, the standard of the films in the Competition Section was far better than the previous years. The Indian Panorama Section showed some of the recent outstanding Indian films which have received very favourable reviews abroad.

Special arrangements were made to ensure that there are no irregularities in the sale of tickets at commercial theatres. All the tickets were in advances stamped by the festival Management as well as the entertainment tax staff. The sale of ticket was supervised by the officers of the Management and only two tickets per person were issued. The number of tickets available in each class was displayed on a board outside each theatre before every show so that the audience knew the exact number of tickets.

Out of 550 screenings in 10 theatres during the festival there were some difficulties on 3 occasions. One was at Vigyan Bhavan on 7th January, 1981 when the number of delegates and film critics who wanted to see a particular film was more than the number of seats reserved for them. They were informed in advance that the seats would be available on the first come first served basis. However, a special screening of the same film was arranged next morning where all the delegates, film critic and the film students were able to see the film. At

Sheila theatre on 7th January, 1981 a section of the audience did not like an award-winning political film about the Franco regime in Spain. Consequently, the tickets were refunded. At Archana theatre on 9th January, 1981 the theatre management at the last minute displayed the name of a film which was not scheduled to be displayed. This created some confusion and the tickets had to be refunded.

Time allotted for Broadcasting News of National Political Parties

153. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the total time allotted for broadcasting the news of the national political parties for their Party/Congress, meetings of National Executive and Central Committee etc; party-wise break-up during the last one year, month-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) No fixed time is allotted for broadcasting news about political parties. News about political parties is noticed in the news bulletins strictly on the basis of news value. Whenever national political parties hold their annual convention or other important meetings and other important political developments take place, there are appropriately covered in AIR news bulletins.

Press report regarding mismanagement of Film Festival

154. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press report appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated 12th January, 1981 highlighting the mismanagement and favouritism during the recent international Film Festival held in New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any enquiry into the alleged mismanagement and favouritism; and

(c) if so, result thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The report was without any basis and factually incorrect. It was, therefore, contradicted in a letter which was carried by the paper on 16-1-1981. No enquiry in this matter is contemplated.

Load Shedding in the Capital

155. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of days (with number of hours on each day) DESU resorted to load shedding in the Capital during December, 1980 and January, 1981;

(b) the reasons therefor and whether the measures taken by Government in the past to improve the power supply system in the Capital have achieved the desired results; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Load shedding was resorted to 2

days in December 1980 and 4 days in January, 1981. As load shedding was done by rotation in various localities, the dislocation in each locality varied from one to two hours. But load-shedding was much less as compared to December 1979 and January 1980.

(b) Load shedding was resorted to, as Units in Badarpur and Indraprastha Thermal Station were closed due to forced outages resulting in a fall in generation. With a view to ensuring stability of supply, special emphasis has been given to the maintenance of these units and high priority assigned to the resumption of units that are on outage. Consequently, the number of days on which load shedding is resorted to is being kept to the minimum.

(c) Does not arise.

Idle oil Wells

156. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of oil wells have been idle;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken to activate them?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Idle oil wells are those which are not contributing to production. These may be either sick-wells requiring repair or work-over operations to put them back on production or those which lie far away and are yet to be connected to the production system or those which have ceased to flow due to natural causes and which have to be utilized for other purposes like water injection, observation etc.

It is inevitable that certain number of producing wells would cease to flow as a field is put on continued production.

(c) The following important steps are being taken to activate those sick wells which are capable of giving production;

(i) Strengthening of departmental wells servicing teams;

(ii) Purchase of specialised equipments and tools for production and stimulation from foreign sources including import of expertise and technology; and

(iii) Expediting the repair by work over jobs on contract basis by getting some experienced foreign contractors for this purpose.

Haldia Petro-Chemicals Complex

157. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 224 dated 18th November, 1980 regarding Haldia Petro-Chemicals Complex and state:

(a) whether final decision has since been taken in respect of Haldia Petro-Chemicals Complex; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The letter of intent issued to the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation for the setting up of the Haldia Petro-Chemicals Complex has been amended to provide for increased capacities for the manufacture of various petro-chemicals as indicated in the Detailed Project Report in place of the original capacities indicated in the letter of intent. The State Government of West Bengal have also been advised of the steps to be taken for further implementation of this Project.

Conversion of Coal into Oil

158. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUK-
HERJEE:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared a project report for the conversion of coal into oil;

(b) if so, the details of the project;

(c) whether the World Bank has been approached for financial aid for the project; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the World Bank thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). An Expert Group on Synthetic Oil appointed by the Government in 1974, submitted its report in 1977 recommending the setting up of a plant with a capacity of 1 million tonnes of liquid fuel per year. The project will require 7 million tonnes of superior grade Coal and 90 Cusecs of water. The current (January, 1980) cost of a plant, of this capacity has been estimated at Rs. 140 crores.

The West Bengal Government has also recently carried out a study on this subject. This envisages establishment of 1 million tonne per year of synthetic oil plant with associated production of 1500 tonnes per day of methanol for blending with gasoline, industrial gases to replace fuel oil consumption and other byproducts for carbide chemicals. The estimated investment for these schemes is about Rs. 2449 crores. The study is still in its preliminary stages. The Central Mine Planning and Design Institute has also undertaken a study on similar lines which is under consideration.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Rs. 7 crores rehabilitation scheme for repatriates from Sri Lanka

159. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Rs. 7 crore scheme that has been recently announced in the first week of January 1981 for the rehabilitation of repatriates from Sri Lanka;

(b) whether it is a fact that the repatriates who have been settled in rehabilitation schemes in Andhra Pradesh and in Tamil Nadu are fleeing from these areas and this has created a panic among would be repatriates from Sri Lanka;

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to improve these rehabilitation Centres; and

(d) the names of rehabilitation schemes where repatriates have been so far settled?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) A provision of Rs. 7 crores has been proposed for inclusion in the Budget Estimates 1981-82 for meeting expenditure on rehabilitation of Sri Lanka repatriates. The scheme-wise break-up of this amount is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c). Recently some families had deserted from Guntakal in Andhra Pradesh and had gone to Madras. These families have since been sent to Nellore. No reports have been received from the Government of Tamil Nadu about desertion of families from schemes in Tamil Nadu.

Reports have been received that the Sri Lanka Press had given wide and adverse publicity to the desertions from Guntakal. But, in order to remove misapprehensions in the

minds of would be repatriates, our High Commission in Sri Lanka has given wide publicity in Sri Lanka newspapers about the more welcome aspects and satisfactory conditions in various rehabilitation schemes in India. Apart from this, all possible efforts viz., provisions of better housing facilities and other civic amenities, are being made to improve these rehabilitation Centres.

(d) So far, these repatriates have been settled in various plantation schemes in the four Southern States, schemes of the Repatriates Cooperative Bank, Industrial Schemes, Land Colonisation and Agricultural Schemes, Small Trade/Business and Projects of the Tamil Nadu State Farms Corporation. Apart from this, some repatriates have also been helped to secure employment in various Public/Private Sector Undertakings.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Provision proposed in B.E. 1981-82
		(Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	Plantations	136.05
(2)	Repatriates Bank	40.00
(3)	State Farms Corporations, Tamil Nadu	0.01
(4)	Land Colonisation Schemes/ Agriculture	0.79
(5)	Small Trade/Business	151.86
(6)	Industrial Schemes	124.63
(7)	Housing assistance	241.62
(8)	Education & Training	4.04
(9)	Other Schemes like Diary Project in Kerala	1.00
TOTAL :—		700.00

Violent clashes at Cinema Halls during Film Festival

160. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for violent clashes in the auditorium of Vigyan Bhavan, Sheila and Archana Cinema Hall during the Eighth International Film Festival of India;

(b) whether the Chairman of the Jury of the Festival was insulted by a Film Critic of an English Daily of the Capital; and

(c) the reasons for not circulating in advance the list of films that were participating in the Festival?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) The facts are as follows:

Vigyan Bhavan:

An exclusive theatre with 877 seats was allotted to films delegates, accredited film critics, film students and the film makers and producers from Film Division and T.V. Six films per day were screened in this theatre from morning to night. In addition, 337 seats were reserved for the delegates and the press in Vigyan Bhavan in the 3.30 and 6.30 p.m. shows. Similarly, in the Archana Theatre, 200 seats were reserved for the delegates and press in the 3.30, 6.30 and 9.30 p.m. shows. A further 186 seats were reserved in each of the 5 shows held daily at the Mavlanekar Auditorium. Thus the delegates and the press had excess to all the films screened in the festival. A total of 1600 seats were available for them which exceeded by far the total number of delegates and press accredited to the festival. Both the delegates and the press were told in advance about the numbers of seats reserved for them in Vigyan Bhavan, Mavlanekar Auditorium and Archana and it was clearly specified that they would

be available on first come first served basis. This arrangement had been made in accordance with the practice followed at international festivals all over the world.

The number of delegates and the press who wanted to see the film at 6.30 p.m. show in Vigyan Bhavan on 7.1.81 was more than the number of seats reserved for them, and therefore, some of them were not able to see the film. Some of the Delegates protested against this and the screening of the film was disrupted for some time. Subsequently, an announcement was made that a special screening of the film will be arranged at Vigyan Bhavan next morning where all the Delegates and the press would be able to see the film. The film then was screened in full.

Sheila Cinema:

An Award winning political film of Spain was scheduled for screening at the Sheila Theatre on 7th January, 1981. The title of the film was 'The Old Memory' by the well-known film director Jaime Camino. A part of the audience in the 3.30 p.m. show did not like the film and wanted the value of their tickets to be refunded. In view of their attitude and the fact that they did not allow the rest of the audience to see the film, all the three shows on that date were cancelled and money was refunded to those who had purchased the tickets.

Archana Theatre:

On 9-1-1981 the celebrated film 'The Stalker' by well known film director from USSR, Andrei Tarkovsky was scheduled to be screened at 10.30 a.m. show. The name of the film to be shown was advertised in the newspapers on 7-1-1981. A board was displayed outside the cinema hall giving the title of the film and the name of the director. Tickets were sold on this basis. On the day of the screening of the film, however, the Theatre management displayed a board saying that another film 'The Hunters' (USA)

was to be screened. This information was incorrect. The Theatre management had been clearly told that the film 'The Stalker' was to be screened and the print of this film had been sent to the Theatre for screening. The name of the film which the Theatre management displayed on the board was apparently on the basis of an anonymous telephone call without checking with the Festival authorities. In addition to giving wrong information about the title of the film to be screened, they further misled the audience even on the origin of 'The Hunters' which was a film from Greece and not from the USA. In any case the question of this film being screened at the Archana did not arise. This, naturally led to some confusion among the audience with more than half the people wanting to see the film 'The Stalker' and others wanting to see 'The Hunters'. Consequently, the screening of the film had to be stopped and the money was refunded.

(b) While reviewing the Soviet film in Vigyan Bhawan in the Competition Section 'A Slap in the Face', the film critic of the 'Statesman' *inter alia*, said 'not a spectacular film by any means, and a plot which will ring a bell in India. But watch out the film is bound to win some sort of prize; you know why'. Earlier on 3rd January, 1981 writing on the jury the paper's film critic had *inter alia* said, "as Chairman we now have a Russian. Czechoslovakia and Cuba are among the members.... Of the remaining jurors, two are known leftists and the others not sufficiently of international stature to sway the balance. It will devolve on Shyam Benegal to see to it that no political manoeuvrings take place"... The Chairman of the international jury, Mr. Grigory Chukhrai met the Press on January 14, 1981 and issued the following statement:

"A film critic of *Statesman* newspaper, requested me for an interview, it is a great pity that I had to refuse. The reason was that on January 7 this paper published the

review of the Soviet film 'Slap in the Face', concluding with the words—not a spectacular film by any means, and a plot which will ring a bell in India, but watch out, the film is bound to win some sort of a prize; you know why?

The newspaper can give any assessment to a film, this is its right, but to insult the dignity of the members of the jury and its chairman in anticipation, and without any grounds, is to say the least, tactless. I want to remind you that the members of the jury of the VIII International Film Festival of India, now being held in Delhi, are people known in world cinema for their integrity, honesty and principles. In trying to discredit their work beforehand and to undermine their authority, the paper first of all undermines its own authority and damages the prestige and cause of the festival. I personally am not surprised by the stand taken by the paper; you know why?"

The statement was carried by the *Statesman* in its issue on January 15, 1981.

(c) The list of films and the screening programmes for the first week was advertised in all major daily papers on 26-12-1980. The screening programme was also carried in the Daily Festival Bulletin of January 3, 1981. All the cinema halls where the Festival films were being screened had prominently displayed in advance the screening programmes in the respective cinema halls. Similarly, the list of films and the screening programme for the second week was advertised in all major daily newspapers on 30-12-1980 and also carried in the Daily Festival Bulletin on January 11, 1981 and were displayed at all cinema theatres where the films were being shown.

Cost of production of cooking gas of 15 Kg.

161. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of production of 15 Kg. Cooking gas by the Oil Refinery;

(b) what is the amount of deposit being collected at the time of gas connection towards the supply of gas cylinder and whether any interest is being given on such a deposit;

(c) whether the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Production has been ever approached to fix the price of a cooking gas cylinder of 15 Kg., and if not, the reasons for the same; and

(d) what is the current sale price of one 15 Kg. cooking gas cylinder?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Prices of petroleum products are worked out on the basis of establishing an average cost of processing crude oil. As such it is not possible to work out actual cost of production of an individual item like LPG. Price payable for LPG by marketing companies to refineries is currently Rs. 2021.45 per MT which works out to Rs. 30.32/15 Kg. cylinder.

(b) Rs. 250/- per cylinder and Rs. 30/- per regulator is being collected as deposit at the time of release of a gas connection. No interest is paid on such a deposit.

(c) Prices of petroleum products are fixed with the approval of the Cabinet based on the recommendations of the successive Oil Prices committees. Prices are based on a return of 15 per cent on gross capital employed and actual cost subject to norms and parameters for various operations under the present pricing mechanism. No reference to BICP has been found necessary since a high powered expert body reviews the prices from time to time.

(d) Selling price of LPG varies from market to market based on ceiling selling price ex-refinery point, cost of transportation from refinery to concerned market, sales tax and other local levies as applicable and distributors' commission. Current retail selling price of LPG (15 Kg.) at Delhi, for instance, is Rs. 45.33.

Alleged mismanagement of Eighth Film Festival

162. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recently held Eighth International Film Festival in India again turned out to be a disgusting affair of mismanagement and favouritism;

(b) whether there existed a large-scale racket in the sale of tickets and issue of passes and special passes;

(c) whether tickets/passes had been issued much in excess of the seating capacity of the Cinema-halls in certain cases;

(d) whether some delegates also protested at Vigyan Bhavan during screening about the mismanagement in the sale of tickets.

(e) whether Government have learnt any lessons from the bungling in the previous and the last festivals and taken any remedial measures to make these a successful; and

(f) if so, what and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (d). None of the allegations is correct. The position is explained in the statement enclosed.

(e) and (f). As usual, the Government is reviewing the organisation of the festival to see how the management can be further improved.

Statement

The Eighth International Film Festival of India was organised in New Delhi from 3rd to 17th January, 1981. Films from 54 countries were screened. These included 8 Grand Prix winning films, 16 other award winning films and over 70 films which have been internationally acclaimed at prestigious film festivals all over the world. Twenty-five third world countries participated in the Festival as compared to 10 at the Seventh International Film Festival of India in 1979. Films in the Official Section were screened in Vigyan Bhavan and they consisted of 29 features and 13 shorts. Eighty-seven features and 31 shorts were screened in the Information Section in six commercial theatres. In the Retrospective Section, 15 films by Mrinal Sen were shown at Mavalankar auditorium and 15 films by three foreign directors were screened at Archana theatre. Twenty-one feature films covering the latest works of Indian film directors were shown in the Indian Panorama Section. In addition, there was a seminar on "Cinema in the 80s" and a Market Section which was organised by the National Film Development Corporation. Over 900 Indian delegates from all over the country attended the Festival. Besides, over 100 foreign delegates participated in the Festival.

2. Over 5,00,000 people saw the films during the two weeks of the festival. Out of 550 screenings in 10 theatres during the festival, there were some problems only on three occasions. None of them was because of any mismanagement. The problem at Vigyan Bhavan arose on 7.1.81 when the number of delegates and film critics who wanted to see a film being screened at 6.30 p.m. on that day happened to be more than the number of seats reserved for them. Seats were reserved for film delegates, the Press and the Film students at Vigyan Bhavan, Mavalankar Hall and Archana theatres. These reservations were in addition to

an exclusive theatre allotted to the film delegates, film critics and film students for seeing the films. They were told in advance that the seats in Vigyan Bhavan, Mavalankar Hall and Archana would be available on first come first served basis. This is a practice followed by all international festivals and is aimed at providing delegates and Press access to all films being screened in the festival. On the 7th January, when some delegates were not able to find seats, they protested. A special show was announced for next morning where all the delegates and the Press were able to see the films. At Shiela, on 7-1-81, a section of the audience did not like an award-winning political film about the Franco regime in Spain. Consequently, tickets were refunded. At Archana on 9-1-81 the theatre management at the last minute displayed the name of a film which was not scheduled to be screened. This, according to the theatre management, was done on the basis of an anonymous call which they could not identify. They, however, changed the display board without consulting the Festival authorities. This created some confusion and the tickets were refunded.

3. Elaborate arrangements were made to ensure that there were no irregularities in the sale of tickets at commercial theatres. All the tickets for the festival films were scrutinised in advance and stamped by the Entertainment Tax authorities and the Festival authorities. These tickets were sold to the public under the supervision of the officers of the Festival Management. Each person was given only two tickets, to ensure that there was no backdoor sale of tickets. The exact number of tickets available in each denomination in each show was displayed outside each theatre so that the public knew exactly the number of tickets available at the theatre.

4. There was no system of issuing passes at commercial theatres. In Vigyan Bhavan, 14 passes per show

were given to the maintenance staff of the Directorate of Estates and CPWD. In addition, 4 to 10 passes were issued to the Embassies of the countries whose films were screened on a particular day.

News-item Captioned "Coal Glut at Pitheads"

163. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Coal glut at pitheads' appearing in *Times of India*, New Delhi dated 23rd January, 1981;

(b) if so, whether any serious study has been made of the bottlenecks that have held up the transport of coal;

(c) whether as a result of huge stocks of coal at pitheads, the Department of coal is scaling down its production targets for the next three months;

(d) whether due to non-availability of coal, some of the cement units like the Mysore Cement factory at Ammasandra has been closed for the first time in 20 years;

(e) whether this non-availability has even resulted in the reduction of power generation by thermal plants; and

(f) if so, what steps do Government propose to take in consultation with the Railway Board to ensure expeditious movement of coal to the consuming centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a), (b) and

(f). Yes, Sir. Inadequate availability of railway wagons has resulted in some constraints in movement. The question of improving the supply of wagons for coal loading is pursued with the Railways at all levels and is also being periodically monitored at

the highest level by the Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure. As a result of the efforts made the coal loading in railway wagons has improved from the level of 7747 wagons per day in the period April—November, 1980 to 8781 wagons per day in January, 1981 for Coal India companies and Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. together. Recently, an agreed programme to load coal at a level over 10900 wagons per day for Coal India Ltd. and Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. has been drawn up in consultation with Railways.

(c) No, Sir. A record coal production of 11.28 million tonnes was achieved in January, 1981.

(d) According to information available the cement plant at Ammasandra was closed for one day in January, 1981 due to non-availability of coal. Plant is reported to be working on full capacity since 2nd fortnight of January, 1981.

(e) It is reported that certain thermal stations had regulated their generation due to low level of coal stocks held by them at the power stations.

विद्युत् उत्पादन यूनिटों तथा विद्युत् वितरण यूनिटों का अलग किया जाना

164. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के अधिकांश विद्युत् यूनिटों ने विद्युत् उत्पादन यूनिटों तथा विद्युत् वितरण यूनिटों को अलग कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि विद्युत् की कमी यह भी एक कारण है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) विद्युत् बोर्डों में उत्पादन और वितरण को अलग-अलग करने के लिए केवल कुछ राज्य बिजली बोर्डों ने ही संगठनों का निर्माण किया है । उत्पादन सम्बन्धी कार्य-कलाप के लिए केवल कर्नाटक में ही मैसूर विद्युत् निगम का सृजन अभी तक अलग संगठन के रूप में किया गया है जब कि पारेषण तथा वितरण सम्बन्धी कार्य कर्नाटक राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा ही किए जाते हैं । विद्युत् उत्पादन क्षमता में सुधार करने के उद्देश्य से उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अभी हाल में ही एक अलग उत्पादन कम्पनी (उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य विद्युत् उत्पादन निगम) का गठन किया है । तथापि निगम को अभी कारगर तरीके से कार्य आरम्भ करना है । मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र में उत्पादन को पारेषण तथा वितरण से अलग किए जाने के फलस्वरूप कर्नाटक की तरह या उत्तर प्रदेश में आरम्भ किए गए अनुसार किसी अलग संगठन का सृजन नहीं हुआ है । तथापि उत्पादन तथा पारेषण और वितरण क्षेत्रों में नियुक्त किए गए इंजीनियरों का संवर्ग मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र में बहुत उच्च स्तर तक इन क्षेत्रों के पास ही रहेगा तथा यह व्यवस्था अधिकतम उत्पादन सुनिश्चित करने में सहायक पाई गई है ।

(ख) और (ग) : भारत सरकार का विचार यह है कि प्रचलन में अधिक कार्य-कुशलता सुनिश्चित रखने के लिए विद्युत् के उत्पादन और वितरण के लिए राज्य बिजली बोर्डों में विशेषज्ञता प्राप्त संवर्ग होने चाहिए । भारत सरकार समय-समय पर विभिन्न मंचों के जरिए यथा विद्युत् मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन आदि के जरिए इस मुद्दा पर जोर दे रही है । यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि विद्युत् बोर्डों में उत्पादन और वितरण को अलग-अलग करने के लिए राज्य सरकारें पुणतः सक्षम हैं ।

हरियाणा और दिल्ली में तापीय बिजली
केन्द्रों को कोयले की सप्लाई

165. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :
क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या हरियाणा, दिल्ली आदि के
तापीय बिजली घरों को अपेक्षित मात्रा में
पर्याप्त कोयले की सप्लाई नहीं की जा रही
है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण
हैं ;

(ग) क्या इन बिजली घरों को कोयला
सप्लाई न होने के कारण रेलवे विभाग की
असफलता है अथवा कि उक्त किस्म के कोयले
का उपलब्ध न होना है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार
द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
विक्रम महाजन) : (क) से (ग). हरि-
याणा और दिल्ली में विभिन्न विद्युत् केन्द्रों को,
अक्तूबर से दिसम्बर 1980 तथा जनवरी
1981 की अवधि के लिये कोयले का आवंटन
प्राप्तियां तथा खपत दिखाने वाला और
कोयला स्टॉक को अद्यतन स्थिति को
दिखाने वाला विवरण I और II
संलग्न है । कोयले की आवंटित
मात्रा में सप्लाई में कमी का मुख्य कारण
है, कोयले की ढुलाई के लिये अपर्याप्त बैगों
उपलब्ध होना । इन केन्द्रों को सप्लाई किए
जा रहे कोयले की गुणवत्ता कुल मिला कर
इन केन्द्रों की डिजाइन संबंधी आवश्यकताओं
के अनुरूप रही है । तथापि कभी कभी बैगों
की अपर्याप्त उपलब्धता के कारण अन्य विद्युत्
केन्द्रों में उपयोग किए जाने वाले रैकों को रेलवे
द्वारा व्यर्थित कर दिया जाता है तथा इन
विद्युत् केन्द्रों की तत्कालिक आवश्यकता
को पूरा करने के लिए कोयला सप्लाई

कर दिया जाता है जिससे इन केन्द्रों
में साइज और गुणवत्ता की समस्याएं
पैदा हो जाती हैं ।

(घ) हरियाणा और दिल्ली के ताप
विद्युत् केन्द्रों सहित, ताप विद्युत् केन्द्रों
को कोयले की सप्लाई में सुधार लाने के
लिए सरकार द्वारा कई कदम उठाए गए
हैं । इन कदमों में ये शामिल हैं :—

(1) ताप विद्युत् केन्द्रों को
कोयले की ढुलाई के लिए बैगों की
सप्लाई में वृद्धि करने के लिए रेलवे
ने प्रयास किया है ।

(2) विद्युत् केन्द्रों को कोयले के
सप्लाई की मानीटरिंग करने के
लिए विद्युत् विभाग तथा केन्द्रीय
विद्युत् प्राधिकरण द्वारा कोयला
विभाग और रेल मंत्रालय के साथ
घनिष्ठ संपर्क रखा जा रहा है ।
विद्युत् केन्द्रों को कोयले की सप्लाई
की समीक्षा करने के लिए उच्च
स्तरीय अन्तः मंत्रालयीय बैठकें भी
समय-समय पर की जाती हैं तथा
सावधानीपूर्वक मानीटरिंग की
जाती है ।

(3) जिन विद्युत् केन्द्रों के पास
कोयले के स्टॉक अत्यंत कम है
उनको कोयले की सप्लाई में वृद्धि
करने के उपाय किए जाते हैं ताकि
यह सुनिश्चित हो कि कोयले की
सप्लाई की कमी के कारण उत्पादन
में हानि न हो ।

(4) बैगों को रोके रखने की अवधि
को कम करने के लिए विद्युत्
केन्द्रों से कहा गया है कि वे यह
सुनिश्चित करें कि कोयले की बैगों
शीघ्रता से खाली की जाएं तथा बैगों
जल्दी ही छोड़ दी जाएं ।

विवरण—I

हरियाणा और दिल्ली के विभिन्न विद्युत केन्द्रों की अक्टूबर से दिसम्बर, 1980 तथा जनवरी, 1981 की अवधि के लिए आबंटन, प्राप्तियां तथा खपत

(आंकड़े हजार टन में)

ताप विद्युत केन्द्र का नाम		10/80	11/80	12/80	1/81
हरियाणा					
फरीदाबाद	आ०	40	40	40	40
	प्रा०	27	29	24	28
	ख०	30	30	32	30
पानीपत	आ०	60	60	60	60
	प्रा०	35	40	39	40
	ख०	36	45	41	40
दिल्ली					
बदरपुर	आ०	150	150	150	150
	प्रा०	107	109	103	128
	ख०	103	98	103	110
इन्द्रप्रस्थ केन्द्र	आ०	110	110	110	110
	प्रा०	83	99	104	108
	ख०	90	91	107	99

विवरण—II

हरियाणा तथा दिल्ली में विभिन्न विद्युत केन्द्रों के कोयला भंडारों की स्थिति

कोयला स्टॉक की स्थिति

ताप विद्युत केन्द्र का नाम	औसत आवश्यकता	कोयला स्टॉक की वर्तमान स्थिति	
		दिन	तारीख

बदरपुर	4000	5	10-2-1981
इन्द्रप्रस्थ केन्द्र	4000	5	10-2-1981
पानीपत	1800	3	8-2-1981
फरीदाबाद	1400	3	6-2-1981

Association by ONGC with Foreign Firms for oil Exploration

166. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ONGC will be strictly associated with the operating and management committee of the foreign firms which would be assigned areas for oil exploration in this country;

(b) what are the stages in which the ONGC would be involved in these ventures;

(c) whether there were divergent views in regard to the ONGC's association with the foreign firms in their ventures;

(d) what is the final decision in this regard;

(e) whether report of the Secretary's Committee which was asked to examine this point have submitted their recommendations;

(f) whether it is also a fact that two official teams had also visited Paris and Washington in this connection; and

(g) if so, what is their view about the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The terms and provisions of the contracts are being worked out. However, the in-

(a) Rs. 14.35.73 crores (upto December, 1980)

(b) (i) Displaced persons from former West Pakistan—Rs. 403.95 crores

(ii) Displaced persons of Indo-Pak Conflict—
1965—Rs. 16.33 crores.
1971—Rs. 73.53 crores.

(c) (i) Displaced persons from former East Pakistan —Rs. 572.05 crores.

(ii) Refugees from Bangladesh —Rs. 291.09 crores.

tention is that ONGC would be represented on the Operating and Management Committees.

(b) ONGC's association with the contractors, is envisaged in the contract,

(c) No, Sir,

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) In order to expedite matters one officer each was sent to Paris and Washington to make available technical dossier's on the blocks which have been thrown open. There was no discussion as such with the foreign companies.

(g) Does not arise.

Amount spent on Rehabilitation since Independence

167. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the total amounts of money spent by the Rehabilitation Department after independence;

(b) how much money was spent for the North Western part of the country; and

(c) what is the amount spent in the Eastern part of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON):

Includes

(a) Compensation payments to the Displaced persons from former West Pakistan—Rs. 192.21 crores.

(b) Payment to the J & K migrants—Rs. 4.77 crores.

Settlement of Refugees in Dandakaranya

168. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the refugees sent to Dandakaranya are not yet rehabilitated properly;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are taking any urgent measures for their proper rehabilitation; and

(d) if so, what are these measures and when it will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Government are trying to complete the rehabilitation of the remaining families during 1981-82, by reclaiming land for agricultural and homestead purpose, by allotting land and house sites to the families in question and by providing them pattern assistance in shape of bullocks, seeds, agricultural implements, maintenance grant etc.

Provision of legal aid to Weaker Sections

169. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to provide legal aid to the weaker sections of the people in the urban as well as in the rural areas; and

(b) the details of the performance of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) To provide legal aid to the needy, Government appointed on the 26th

September, 1980 a Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice P. N. Bhagwati, a Judge of the Supreme Court which is required not only to formulate in detail but also to implement comprehensive legal aid schemes after taking into account the working of legal aid schemes and to take and recommend such other steps as are necessary to secure their proper working.

(b) The attention of all State Governments and Union Territory Administration has also been invited to the recent decision of the Supreme Court in *Khatri v. State of Bihar* wherein it was pointed out that the right to legal aid is a fundamental right and to make necessary provision for legal aid in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court. They have also been requested to move the respective High Courts to issue necessary directions to the Magistrates and Sessions Judges with regard to their obligations in terms of the Supreme Court judgement.

Proposal to Establish a Supreme Court Bench in South

170. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals under the consideration of Government to establish a bench of the Supreme Court in the South; and

(b) if so, the current steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). Article 130 of the Constitution provides that "the Supreme Court shall sit in Delhi in such other place or places, as the Chief Justice of India may, with the approval of the President from time to time, appoint." No proposal in this connection has been received from the Chief Justice of India.

Production of Dapsone by Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals works Limited.

171. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Works Ltd., produces "Dapsone" an effective anti-leprotic drug;

(b) if so, what is the installed capacity of this public sector firm to produce this drug and what is the actual annual production;

(c) whether the domestic demand for this drug is much more than the production;

(d) if so, what efforts are being taken to increase the production in the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Works Ltd., itself;

(e) whether it is a fact that a British owned drug Cartel Burroughs Wellcome has been given clearance by the Licensing Committee of the Union Industry Ministry to treble its production capacity of this particular drug; and

(f) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The annual installed capacity of Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd., and their actual production during 1979-80 was 10 tonnes and 4.19 tonnes respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) B.C.P.W. is taking up a modernisation programme to increase the production capacity to 20 tonnes per annum, and to obtain more efficient technology.

(e) and (f). Government have approved the grant of Letter of Intent

to M/s. Burroughs Wellcome Ltd., for expansion from 10.8 tonnes to 28 tonnes taking into account the gap in estimated demand and indigenous production, and their efficiency of production.

Coal Production Target Scaled Down

172. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the coal production target has been scaled down because of the large stock of coal at pit heads;

(b) whether shortage of wagon for movement of coal has been the major factor in the stock-piling to coal;

(c) if so, is it a fact that no improvement has been made in the availability of wagons for movement of coal; and

(d) what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Shortage of wagons for movement of coal has been one of the major causes for the increase in the pithead stocks of coal.

(c) and (d). There has been an improvement in the availability of wagons since December '80. The average loading of wagons between Coal India Ltd., and Singarani was 7747 wagons/day in April-November '80. This has increased to 8553 wagons/day in December and 8781 wagons/day in January '81.

Small Aircraft Hired for Personal Use of Chairman, D.V.C.

173. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a small aircraft was hired in 1980 for the personal use of the Chairman of

Damodar Valley Corporation;

(b) if so, the details; and

(c) the amount spent so far on this and details of the journey performed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). No aircraft was hired for the personal use of Chairman Damodar Valley Corporation during 1980. A small aircraft of the Indian Iron Steel Company was hired on 3 occasions during 1980 for the official use of Chairman and other senior officers of the DVC for inspection of DVC power stations.

बिना परमिट के गैस कनेक्शन

174. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में बिना परमिट के गैस कनेक्शन दिलाने वाला गिराह बहुत सक्रिय है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो इसके कारण क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) से (ग). सरकार को दिल्ली में बिना परमिट के गैस कनेक्शन दिलाने वाले किसी गिराह की जानकारी नहीं है ।

चोपन और पिपरी उत्तर प्रदेश में दूर-दर्शन केन्द्र

175. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश के मिर्जापुर जिले में चोपन और पिपरी नामक स्थान पर एक दूर-दर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने के बारे में कोई पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन आदिवासी और हरिजन बहु-संख्या वाले तथा औद्योगिक स्थानों पर दूर-दर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो उसके दया कारण है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). संसाधनों की कमी के कारण छठी "योजना" अवधि के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के मिर्जापुर जिले में चोपन और पिपरी में दूर-दर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करना सम्भव नहीं है ।

खाना पकाने की गैस की नई एजेंसियों का आवंटन

176. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस वर्ष खाना पकाने की गैस की नई एजेंसिया आवंटन करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और इनका आवंटन किन स्थानों पर किया जाएगा ;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के मिर्जापुर शहर में भी गैस की नई एजेंसियां आबंटित करने का निर्णय किया गया है और;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और ये कहां-कहां आबंटित की जाएंगी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) और (ख) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल विपणन कम्पनियों ने अपने वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के भाग के रूप में वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान देश के विभिन्न भागों में कुल 235 नई खाना पकाने की गैस की एजेंसियों की स्थापना के सम्बंध में योजनाएं आरम्भ की है। राज्य-वार ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) क्योंकि मिर्जापुर में स्थित वर्तमान वितरक 2500 रिफिल्स प्रति माह की निर्धारित सीमा से बहुत नीचे कार्य कर रहा है, किसी अतिरिक्त वितरक की उस स्थान के लिए योजना बनाई गई है।

विवरण

राज्य और संब शासित प्रदेशों के नाम	कुल
1	2
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	26
असम	02
बिहार	08
गुजरात	22
हरियाणा	12

1	2
कर्नाटक	29
मध्यप्रदेश	17
महाराष्ट्र	25
उड़ीसा	02
पंजाब	15
राजस्थान	15
तमिल नाडु	12
उत्तर प्रदेश	20
पश्चिम बंगाल	07
चण्डीगढ़	02
दिल्ली	20
गोआ	01
कुल	235

नये पेट्रोल पम्पों की स्थापना

177. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष कुछ नये पेट्रोल पम्पों की स्थापना किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है तथा प्रस्तावित स्थान कौन से हैं ;

(ग) क्या जिला मिर्जापुर उत्तर प्रदेश में भी कुछ पेट्रोल पम्पों की स्थापना का निर्णय लिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या तथा स्थान क्या हैं और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) तेल उद्योग ने खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्र (रिटेल आउटलेट डीलरशिप) खोलने के उद्देश्य से एक रोलिंग रजिस्टर बनाया हुआ है। 1980-81 में लगभग 551 नये खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्र (पेट्रोल/डीजल पम्प) खोलने के लिए अन्तिम निर्णय/विज्ञापित किया गया है जहां देश भर में विभिन्न स्थलों पर वितरकों का या तो चयन कर लिया गया है या उनका चयन किया जा रहा है। स्थलों का ब्यौरा तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) उत्तर प्रदेश के मिर्जापुर जिले में कुल मिलाकर सात स्थल विज्ञापित किये गये हैं। उन स्थलों के नाम हैं : अन्नापारा, शक्ति नगर बन्दामगंज, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 7 पर मिर्जापुर शहर, सुकरात, राजगढ़ तथा अण्डीमोर।

Illegal Screening of Films

178. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to illegal and unauthorised screening of Bombay hit films almost all over the country resulting in huge losses of taxes;

(b) whether it is a fact that large stocks of raw films have been seized in raids on Bombay film laboratories; and

(c) if so, the extent of loss to the exchequer and nature of preventive steps taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected from the various States/Departments

concerned and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Working Group to consider price of Coking and Non-coking Coal

179. SHRI JANARDHANA POOLJARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a working group to consider the Price issue of all grades of coking and non-coking coal to meet the rising production costs;

(b) whether the working group has made the recommendations in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's decision on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). A group was constituted to undertake a study of the cost of production of coal and suggest an appropriate price for coal. On the basis of such a study the average pit-head prices of coal produced by Coal India Ltd. and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., have been fixed by Government at Rs. 128.02 and Rs. 136.85 per tonne respectively with effect from 14th February, 1981.

Assistance by Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in Off-Shore Oil Exploration

180. SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) has offered the assistance of the private sector in off-shore oil exploration as well as supply of equipment being produced within the country;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposed assistance; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b) The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) have not made direct proposals to the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers. However, a delegation of FICCI which recently visited Romania and Yugoslavia in its report submitted to the Ministry of Commerce had *inter alia* made the following suggestion:—

"Oil exploration in India, one of the most crucial areas, which has so far remained confined to the Public Sector, should be open to the Indian private sector units as well. Private sector firms too should have the facility to seek foreign collaboration, know-how, technology and machinery and equipment. This will be in line with the recent Government policy 'to pursue the goal of a vibrant self-reliant modern economy in which all sectors and all segments of society have a positive role to play'. A wider and competitive exploration will step up oil production in the country."

(c) Until quite recently, the policy of Government had been to keep the matter of oil exploration in the public sector. The decision to invite outside parties to take up this work in India does not *per se* exclude Indian private sector. It is a different matter that there are no Indian companies who have the necessary expertise today in this field and who could take up the work as operators. If such a company emerges in the future, it would be dealt with exactly as foreign company with similar expertise and standing. At the same time if an Indian private company would like to join hands with one of the outside companies which may be awarded a contract, there would be no objection. However, the interest of the Indian party, as is proposed to be stipulated for outside

parties should not be nominal and in any case not less than about it.

Effect of Power Shortage on Industrial Units in Punjab

181. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that power shortage has badly hit industrial units in Punjab;

(b) whether the supply position has worsened consequent on the closure of two of the four units of the Bhatinda Thermal Plant;

(c) whether the Bhakra and Beas Management Board too has reduced generation consequently considerably slicing Punjab's share;

(d) if so, whether Government have studied the impact of power cut both in the industrial and farm sectors; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to retrieve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) There is power shortage in Punjab, which is one of the contributing factors affecting industrial production in the State.

(b) The reduced generation at Bhatinda Thermal Power Station has been partly responsible for the power shortage in the State.

(c) Due to low reservoir levels of Gobindsagar (Bhakra) and Pong reservoirs, because of the poor monsoon during 1980, the average generation from Bhakra/Pong power stations has been somewhat lower with corresponding reduction in the share of Punjab from these stations.

(d) and (e). The supply of power to agricultural consumers has been ensured for more than 10 hours upto December, 1980 and 7 hours during the month of January, 1981. Supply of power for this period to the pumping sets is expected to meet the requirement of agricultural sector. So far as industrial production is concerned, power shortage is one of the

contributing factors affecting adversely the industrial production but it is not possible to quantify loss of industrial production due to shortage of power alone.

Steps are also being taken to commission about 484 MW of additional generating capacity in the State during the period 1980—85. In addition, the State will also benefit from some of the Central Sector Power Projects being commissioned in the Northern Region.

News-Item Captioned "DVC Power Flow Inadequate"

182. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the news-item appeared in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* dated 18th January, 1981, that "DVC power flow inadequate"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Measures have been taken for improving the functioning of the Damodar Valley Corporation with a view to increasing power generation.

Supply of Crude Oil from Abroad

183. SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA
BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that uncertainty has crept in regarding supplies of crude oil during the current year;

(b) if so, whether the main reason is that Saudi Arabia—which had promised to supply four million tonnes of

oil this year has not signed any firm contract with this country;

(c) is it also fact that Libya which had earlier agreed to supply the crude oil to India has now demanded more money for the same with the result that India has dropped the proposal of obtaining crude oil from Libya;

(d) is it also a fact that many countries like Iran, Iraq, and other oil producing countries have also raised the prices with the result the supplies have become impossible for India; and

(e) if so, what steps Government are likely to take to meet this uncertainty in crude supplies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) It is a fact that Oil Producing and Exporting Countries after the Bali Conference have increased the price of crude oil as a result of which our import bill will go up further. It would, however, be not correct to say that as a result of increase in prices, supplies have become impossible for India.

(e) Does not arise.

Power Crisis in many States

184. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether up to December 1980 the steady increased in the power generation had increased the hope that the trend would be continued in the year 1981 also;

(b) if so, whether in January, 1981 itself the power crisis had affected many States such as Rajasthan, Karnataka and other States;

(c) if so, to what extent the power crisis was experienced in Rajasthan and Karnataka;

(d) the main reasons for this and what steps were taken to check this.

sudden decrease in power generation; and

(e) whether Delhi also became the victim of the frequent power shortage in January and February, 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) There was an increase of about 3.8 per cent in overall energy generation in the country during the period April, 1980 to December, 1980 over the corresponding period last year. The increase in generation, however, during the month of November, 1980 and December, 1980 has been 20 per cent and 16 per cent respectively. It is expected that this trend will continue.

(b) to (d). The power supply position in Rajasthan during January, 1981 became critical mainly because of the outage of RAPP unit No. 1 of 220 MW on 18th December, 1980 which came back to service only on 28th January, 1981. Rajasthan, therefore, lost about 40 lakh units per day from this unit for practically the whole of January, 1981. Power availability was also low from hydel stations due to lower water levels in Bhakra-Pong reservoir as well as Chambal system on account of poor inflows. During the month of January 1981, the average daily availability in Rajasthan was 87 lakh units as against requirement of 160 lakh units. In order to meet the power crisis in Rajasthan, relief was given to Rajasthan from the Central Sector Badarpur thermal power station depending upon the day to day availability in DESU/BTPS systems and 192 lakh units were supplied from Badarpur to Rajasthan during December, 1980 and January, 1981.

As regards Karnataka, there is no power crisis there although the state is having some power shortage. The State is generating about 180 lakh units from its hydro stations and they are getting an assistance of about 15 to 20 lakh units per day from Kerala making a total availability of 195 to 200 lakh units per day as against its full unrestricted requirement of about 250 lakh units per day. The state has

introduced power cuts varying from 10 to 33.3 per cent on its industries having a demand of 250 KVA and above. It is expected that Karnataka will be able to manage the power supply position with this quantum of power cut.

(e) By and large, power supply position in Delhi was satisfactory. In January, 1981 power shortage conditions were experienced in Delhi only on four days due to multiple outage of generating units at IP station/Badarpur thermal power station.

But shortage was much less as compared to January, 1979 and January, 1980.

Setting up of New Petro-Chemical Projects Based on Bombay High Gas

185. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has been asked by the Planning Commission to take immediate steps for setting up the new Petro-chemical projects in the country based on Bombay High Gas;

(b) whether to implement this plan of new petro-chemical projects, the Commission has suggested that apart from utilizing the large internal surplus expected to be generated by Indian Petrochemicals Ltd., the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd., the Government could go in a big way for external borrowings;

(c) if so, what is the reaction of his Ministry;

(d) whether Planning Commission has also allocated or is likely to allocate Rs. 700 crores for the petro-chemical projects proposed to be established during the 6th Plan period;

(e) whether Ministry has already finalised plans to set up fertilizer factories based on gas; and

(f) if so, the details and the places where these will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHR P. C. SETHI): (a) Govt. have already decided in principle to set up two gas cracker petrochemical complexes one in Maharashtra and another in Gujarat.

(b) and (c). Details including investment, mode of financing etc. are yet to be finalised.

(d) Allocation of funds for the new Petrochemical projects during the Sixth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

(e) and (f). Yes Sir. Four gas based fertilizer plants two at Thal Vaishet, in Maharashtra with a total capacity of 6,83,000 tonnes of N₂ per annum and two at Hazira in Gujarat with a total capacity of 6,68,000 tonnes of N₂ per annum are being set up at present in the country. These projects are expected to be completed by 1984 and 1985 respectively.

Request by Petroleum Industries for Credit from Banks and Financial Institutions

186. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Petroleum industries have urged the major commercial banks together with the financial institutions including LIC & UTI to extend credit support rapidly to the Oil industry;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the outstanding credit to the oil companies which is now just under Rs. 1000 crores is stated to cross Rs. 1400 crores mark by the end of the current financial year;

(c) if so, how many commercial banks have come to the rescue of the Oil Industry;

(d) whether Ministry of Finance had intimated to his Ministry that RBI will discuss with the commercial banks and other financial institutions the question of larger credit to the Oil Industry; and

(e) if so, what was the outcome of the talks held by the RBI and to what extent the financial institutions have so far come to the rescue of the Oil Industry?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The outstanding credit as on 1-1-1981 was around Rs. 896 crores. Outstanding credit as on 31-3-1981 is estimated to be about Rs. 800 crores. Credit from Unit Trust of India has been cleared completely. Only a nominal outstanding credit of Rs. 20 crores from Life Insurance Corporation of India remains to be cleared.

(c) Cash credits from eight to nine banks including State Bank of India and its subsidiaries, Central Bank of India, Indian Bank, Bank of India, Allahabad Bank, Punjab National Bank, Dena Bank, Chartered Bank and Canara Bank are being availed of by the Public sector oil companies.

(d) No, Sir. This Department had direct discussions with the Reserve Bank of India.

(e) The bulk of the outstandings due to commercial banks are expected to be cleared by 31-3-1982. The amount of normal commercial credits for the working capital needs of the Public Sector Oil Companies varies from time to time. It is not in the commercial interest of the companies to divulge the details of credits availed of from time to time. There is no proposal to ask for increased credit facilities between January and March 1981.

मंत्रालयों तथा सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों को
पेट्रोल और डीजल की सप्लाई

187. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रालयों और उनके सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों तथा स्वायत्त केन्द्रीय कार्यालयों

को फरवरी, 1980 से 31 जनवरी 1981 तक दी अवधि के दौरान प्रत्येक महीने में पृथक-पृथक कितना डीजल और पेट्रोल दिया गया ; और

४. (ख) पेट्रोल और डीजल के उपभोग में मितव्ययिता बरतने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) मंत्रालयों/संबद्ध कार्यालयों और स्वायत्त केन्द्रीय कार्यालयों में डीजल से चलाई जाने वाली गाड़ियों की संख्या बहुत कम है और इन गाड़ियों द्वारा की गई डीजल की खपत देश की कुल खपत जो लगभग 10 मि० मी० टन वर्ष की तुलना में शून्य होगा। मंत्रालय/संबद्ध कार्यालय/स्वायत्त केन्द्रीय कार्यालयों की पेट्रोल की खपत प्रतिवर्ष इंधन की खरीद के संबंध में की गई बजट की व्यवस्थाओं से संचालित होता है। इच्छित आधार पर माह-वार सूचना एकत्र करने में पर्याप्त समय और श्रम लगेगा और प्रस्तावित प्राप्त किये जाने वाले उद्देश्य को प्राप्त नहीं कर सकेगा।

(ख) केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों/राज्य सरकारों और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को सलाह दी गई थी कि वे अपनी स्टाफ कारों की पेट्रोल की खपत में बचत करें। पेट्रोल के मूल्य पेट्रोल से चलने वाली गाड़ियों के अन्धाधुन्ध प्रयोग को हतोत्साहित करने के लिए बढ़ाये गए हैं।

T.V. Facilities to All State Capitals

188. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to provide T.V. facilities to all the State capitals during the Sixth Plan Period; and

(b) if so, which States will have such facilities during the current year and what are the details of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). Due to constraint on resources, it is proposed to set up new TV stations at only 4 State capitals during the Sixth Plan Period (1980-85). The State capitals are Bangalore, Trivandrum, Ahmedabad and Gauhati. It is also proposed to set up a TV Relay Centre at Panaji, the capital of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu during 1980-85.

सिन्धु पुनर्वास निगम

189. **आचार्य भगवान देव :** क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिन्धु पुनर्वास निगम, कांडला गांधीधाम गुजरात की स्थापना किस तारीख को और किन उद्देश्यों से की गई थी ;

(ख) उसकी स्थापना से लेकर अब तक इसके उद्देश्य किस हद तक प्राप्त किये गये हैं ;

(ग) निगम की भावी योजनाएं क्या हैं ; और -

(घ) इसने जो राशि ऋण के रूप के में दी थी उसमें से कितनी राशि इसे वापस प्राप्त हो गई है और कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) : (क) से (घ). सिन्धु से आए विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के लिए कांडला में एक टाउनशिप स्थापित करने के लिए सिन्धु पुनर्वास निगम की स्थापना 1948 में की गई थी। इस

प्रयोजन के लिए निगम को 1.20 करोड़ रु० की राशि दी गई थी। निगम द्वारा 3446 मकानों का निर्माण किया गया था और विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को बेच दिया गया था। 1.26 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण ब्याज सहित वसूल किया जा चुका है।

Reviewing of Working of MRTP Act 1969

190. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are reviewing the working of the MRTP Act of 1969;

(b) whether Government have assessed the efficacy of this Act in prevention of monopoly houses growth; and

(c) the number of cases referred to the MRTP Commission during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The working of the MRTP Act, 1969 is constantly under review by Government. A High Powered Expert Committee was appointed by Government in June 1977 to go *inter alia* into the working

of the Act and recommend measures for the better administration and enforcement of its provisions. The recommendations made by this Committee are under Government's active consideration.

The underlying objective of the MRTP Act is not so much to prevent the growth of the houses covered by the Act, as to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of economic power to the common detriment or be prejudicial to 'public interest'. This objective is sought to be achieved through regulation of proposals emanating from undertakings registered or registrable under the Act, for substantial expansion, or for the establishment of new undertakings, or for merger, amalgamation or takeovers. These proposals are subjected to close scrutiny in the light of the current socio-economic policies of Government and the criteria laid down in section 28 of the MRTP Act itself.

(c) During the calendar years 1978, 1979 and 1980, proposals of 9 undertakings as listed in the attached Statement were referred to MRTP Commission, under sections 21 & 22 of the Act.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Section under which referred	Date of reference
1.	M/s Vulcan Laval Ltd.	21 (3) (b)	15-2-1978
2.	M/s Hindustan Ferodo Ltd.	22 (3) (b)	13-11-1978
3.	M/s Swadeshi Polytex Ltd.	21 (3) (b)	31-1-1979
4.	M/s Indian Oxygen Ltd.	22 (3) (b)	15-10-1979
5.	M/s Brooke Bond India Ltd.	22 (3) (b)	14-11-1979
6.	M/s Synthetics & Chemicals Ltd.	21 (3) (b)	24-6-1980
7.	M/s Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India Ltd.	21 (3) (b)	2-12-1980
8.	M/s National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd.	22 (3) (b)	2-12-1980
9.	M/s Rallis India Ltd.	22 (3) (b)	8-12-1980

Coverage of World Tamil Conference by A. I. R.

191. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to
state;

(a) the extent of coverage given to
the World Tamil Conference held in
the first week of January, 1981 in
Madurai, Tamilnadu by All India
Radio, Madras and All India Radio,
New Delhi;

(b) the extent of coverage given to
this international conference by the
Films Division of the Government
of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-
BEN M. JOSHI): (a) The World
Tamil Conference held in the first
week of January, 1981 at Madurai,
Tamilnadu was extensively covered
by Madras, Tiruchirappalli and Delhi
Stations of All India Radio and in the
AIR News Bulletins from Delhi and
Madras. The Newsreel and Spot-
light programmes also covered it.
While the details of the news cov-
erages are given in Annexures I, II and
III, those of special coverage are in
Annexure-IV, laid on the Table of
the House [Placed in Library. See
No. LT—1789/81.]

(b) As regards coverage of this
Conference by the Films Division,
out of total coverage of 486 meters
done on the World Tamil Conference,
the story was released as the lead
items of Indian News Review with
a length of 55 metres including the
title of the news item. The film was
released on All India Circuit on 23rd
January, 1981.

Supply of Coal to super Thermal Power Station Tuticorin

192. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be
pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to ensure
adequate supply of coal to Super
Thermal Power Station, Tuticorin

in order to avoid frequent shut-
downs;

(b) how many times for want of
coal this Super Thermal Station had
to be shut down in the past 11
months; and

(c) what is the minimum stocks
of coal that Super Thermal Power
Station has to have and what is the
position that obtains now in Tutico-
rin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIK-
RAM MAHAJAN): (a) Tuticorin
thermal power station is linked to
get coal from Raniganj Coal fields in
Bihar through Rail-cum-sea route. Ar-
rangements have been made for trans-
port of requisite quantity of coal by
Rail as well as by sea through Haldia
Port. The Standing Coal Linkage
Committee, has allocated 90,000 tons
of Coal per month for the 1st & 2nd
Unit of the Tuticorin TPS during
January—March, 1984 and keeping in
view the generation targets fixed for
this TPS, the above allocation is con-
sidered sufficient.

(b) The power station has never
been shut down for want of coal
during the last 11 months.

(c) As per norms, the Tuticorin
Thermal Power Station should keep
a coal stock to about 4—6 weeks con-
sumption. The present stocks at
power station are about 4 lakhs ton-
nes (including 2 lakhs tonnes kept by
the station as a buffer stock) which is
sufficient for more than 4 months
consumption of the power station.

Revival of plastic Resins and Chemical Company Arumuganeri

193. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to revive
the closed private sector Plastic resins
and chemicals company, Arumugane
Tirunelveli District from whom several

crores of rupees are due to the public sector financial institutions;

(b) whether the management of the company has recently submitted any new proposal for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the details of the same and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). A number of steps were considered to revive this company but nothing fructified. The management of the company have recently come up with a proposal for diversification by the manufacture of a new form of Trichloroethane so that its operations may become viable. It is proposed to evaluate this proposal.

Rehabilitation Projects for repatriates from Sri Lanka

194. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND

REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of existing rehabilitation projects for the repatriates of Sri Lanka; and

(b) the details of rehabilitation projects that are in existence for the Bangla Desh Refugees and also refugees from Burma, Singapore and Malaysia?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGNON): (a) A statement (I) is attached.

(b) A statement (II) giving the details of the rehabilitation projects that are in existence for the displaced persons from former East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) and the repatriates from Burma, is attached. It may be stated that there has been no repatriation of the persons of Indian origin either from Singapore or Malaysia.

Statement—I

S.No.	Name of the Project/Scheme	Total Capital Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Total employment potential (No. of families)	Employment provided so far (No. of families)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Tea Plantation, Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu	612.45	1875 phase I } 750 phase II }	2003	
2.	Rubber Plantation, Kanyakumari Tamil Nadu.	124.63	285	237	
3.	Cinchona Plantation Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	*5.00	125	125	This is an on going scheme of the State Govt. The Govt. of India has provided for Housing assistance only.

*Reflects amount actually released.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Sullia, Subramanya Rubber Plantation, Distt. South Kanara, Karnataka.	673.97	1110	928	Indicates the proposed revised outlay etc.	
5. Coffee Plantation, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	34.38	125	73		
6. Rubber Plantation, Punalur, Distt. Quilon, Karala.	477.00	675	446		
7. Cardamom Plantation, Palghat, Kerala	22.50	125	69	Employment being provided in the on-going scheme of the Govt. of Kerala.	
8. Rubber Plantation Katchal, A. & N. Islands.	..	..	49	This is a scheme of Ministry of Agriculture. No financial assistance has been provided by the Department of Rehabilitation.	
9. Tamil Nadu State Farms Corporation, Neyveli, etc. Tamil Nadu.	80.12	1335	791		
10. Land Colonisation Schemes in various Districts of Tamil Nadu numbering 44	*103.62	2894	1938	*Reflects amount actually released.	

Besides, Sri Lanka repatriated have also been settled in Small Trade/Business and by providing employment in various Public/Private Sector Undertaking including Spinning Mills

Statement—II

I-Refugees from former East Pakistan (now Bangladesh):

S. No.	Name of rehabilitation projects	No. of families rehabilitated upto 31-12-1980
--------	---------------------------------	---

1	2	3
1. Dandakaranya Project.		22,986
2. Chandrapur Rehabilitation Project (Maharashtra).		5,652
3. Isagaon Rehabilitation Project (Andhra Pradesh).		1,782
4. Sindhanur Rehabilitation Project (Karnataka).		644
5. Rehabilitation Project in the districts of Betul, Panna, Surguja, Raigarh and Satna in Madhya Pradesh.		4,761

In addition, families of migrants from former East Pakistan have been settled in agriculture and non-agricultural occupations in small schemes in different States.

II-Repatriates from Burma :

1	2	3
1. Sindhanur Rehabilitation Project (Karnataka).		162
2. Betul Rehabilitation Project (Madhya Pradesh).		116

In addition Burma repatriate families have also been settled under Land Colonisation Schemes and various agricultural and non-agricultural occupations in various States.

Fertilizer Factory in M. P.

195. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a four member committee under Shri K. C. Sharma visited Piploda near Nagda Jn. (M.P.) to inspect site for establishing a fertilizer factory;

(b) if so, whether Government have received the report;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Committee has suggested Piploda as an ideal place from all points of view of establishing a fertilizers factory; and

(e) if so, Government's decision, thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (e). A Site Selection Committee under the chairmanship of Shri K. C. Sharma has been appointed to recommend the optimum locations for the proposed six additional gas-based fertilizer plants. One of these plants is likely to be located in Madhya Pradesh. The Committee is at present conducting a detailed study of the various possible locations suggested by the State Government including on the spot visits to various sites, Piploda being one of them. A decision on the exact location of the fertilizer plant to be set up in Madhya Pradesh can be taken only after the Committee has completed its study and submitted its recommendations to the Government.

New gas based fertilizer plants

196. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI: JADEJA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of the new gas-based fertilizers plants which

are to be set up as recommended by the Satish Chandra Committee;

(b) the action taken by Government on the recommendations;

(c) the number of gas-based fertilizer plants which are to be set up in Gujarat State;

(d) the site selected by the Government;

(e) the production capacity of fertilizer allocation; and

(f) at what stage the project start and when it will be cleared by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Satish Chandra Committee recommended that, in addition to the 4 fertilizer plants, 2 each at Thal Vaishet in Maharashtra and Hazira in Gujarat which are now under implementation, 6 more fertilizer plants each of 1350 tonnes per day ammonia capacity could be set up in the northern region which accounts for the largest fertilizer deficit based on the additional gas expected to be available from the Bombay High/Bassein areas.

(b) Government have appointed a Site Selection Committee to recommend locations for these plants.

(c) to (f). The gas-based fertilizer complex at Hazira in Gujarat will comprise 2 ammonia plants of 1350 tonnes per day capacity each and 4 urea plants of 1100 tonnes per day capacity each. The project has been cleared by Government in November, 1979. The contracts for consultancy services for urea and ammonia plants have been approved by Government in January, 1981 and February, 1981, respectively.

Setting up of gas based Petro-Chemical Complexes

197. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by the Government of India to establish gas based petro-chemical complexes in the country in near future;

(b) if so, in which State and the sites selected;

(c) at what stage the proposal stands; and

(d) when these projects will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Government have decided in principle to set up two Petro-Chemical gas cracker complexes; one at Usar in Maharashtra and another at Kavas in Gujarat.

(c) Details including cost estimates are yet to be finalised.

(d) Normally, it takes 5-6 years to set up a Gas Cracker and its down stream units after the investment approval is given.

Progress in introduction of colour TV

198. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA:

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:

PROF. P. J. KURIEN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress in regard to introduce colour T.V. telecast in the country.

(b) whether any target has been fixed by and when this project will start functioning; and

(c) the names of stations which will be first equipped with colour T.V. elecast system?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). No decision has been taken so far by the Government on the question of introduction of colour television in the country.

Restructuring Bharat coking coal Limited

199. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. has been restructured comprising three territories and administrative divisions namely Eastern-Western and Jharia division.

(b) Whether Government have decided to take up the collaboration of Soviet Union for digging up to 500 mts. for all the three divisions;

(c) Whether the output will be increased to 12 million tonnes per year from Jharia division only;

(d) Whether Government are planning to re-model the Central Coal fields for raising the output of coal; and

(e) Whether Government plan to set up a separate organisation for the distribution and sale of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) In order to have more effective direction and control of operations, the existing areas/collieries/units of the Bharat Coking Coal Limited have been regrouped into two "Operations" Divisions, namely Western Jharia Division and Eastern Jharia Division.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Under the working programme of co-operation between India & USSR a coal complex in Jharia coal-fields will be developed consisting of open-cast mine, washeries and captive thermal power station. The open-cast mine will have an ultimate capacity of about 12 million tonnes per year.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) A separate organisation for coal marketing has been set up as a part of Coal India Limited.

Closure of Mysore Cement Factory at Ammasandara due to Shortage for Coal

200. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mysore cement factory at Ammasandara has been closed due to the shortage of coal;

(b) whether the coal supply had been irregular during the last months and that the coal supply from the Western Coalfields for the said factory was diverted to Maharashtra Thermal Power Station;

(c) whether Government will incur a loss of Rs. 3,00,000 daily due to the closure of the unit; and

(d) what steps Government are taking to restart the cement factory immediately and to maintain adequate supply of coal to the plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). According to the information available Mysore Cement Factory at Ammasandara was closed due to shortage of coal on account of inadequate availability of wagons for movement for only one day in January '81. The plant has been operating at its rated capacity since the second fortnight of January '81. The coal supply to

the southern cement units were not adequate in the month of December '80. However, the matter was taken up with the Ministry of Railways who have agreed to step up the movement of coal to all the cement plants including those in southern part of the country.

12 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record without my permission. Do not record anything.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: (Muzaffarpur): We have given notice of an adjournment motion.

(Interruption)**

MR. SPEAKER: I will come to that

आप सब बैठ जाइए । बारी-बारी से बात करेंगे तो अच्छा होगा ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्यों से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि एडजर्नमेंट मोशन का जो उपयोग करना चाहते हैं अगर थोड़ा सा रूल्स पढ़ लें जिससे पता लगे कि इसका कितना उपयोग करना चाहिए । मुझ से बात कर लें । आई एम ओपन टू सजेसन । किसी बात की कोई कमी नहीं होगी । मैं आपवासन दे सकता हू कि कोई डिस्कशन बंद करने की कोशिश नहीं होगी ।

(व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : पहले कभी तो ऐसा नहीं हुआ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किया है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपने नहीं किया और किसी ने किया होगा ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज ही कर लेंगे, देखेंगे । आप मुझे बता दीजिए, मेरे से आकर बात कर लीजिए ।

I am prone to suggestions.

(Interruptions)

Please do not speak. When I am on my legs, you are not supposed to speak. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[At this stage, Shri Hiralal Parmar came and sat down on the floor of the House, near the Table]

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You should protect the Member.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The House is adjourned to meet after lunch time at 2 P.M.

12.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at two minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, regarding the Matter which occurred just before you adjourned the House very wisely, I suppose the people who created trouble should come and apologize to the House. Courtesy demands it.

Some HON. MEMBERS rose.

MR. SPEAKER: We have decided already that. We shall decide everything in the BAC. Now Shri P. C. Sethi.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table...

श्री मदन बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) :
अध्यक्ष जी, ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन का क्या हुआ ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Sir, we were making some submissions to you.

MR. SPEAKER: As I have informed all of you, we shall decide the subjects in the BAC meeting today.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I would very much like you to consider the adjournment motion ... (Interruptions)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
आपने 'सबेरे तो कहा था कि एक एक करके सुन लेंगे ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is the kisan rally and 20 per cent rise in steel prices... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will take them up one by one. I have got more than 50 adjournment motions with me. If I am to take all of them like this, the whole of your time would be taken up by that. I assure you that we shall discuss them and fix priorities.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There are one or two major issues which are worrying everybody. One is the strike in Bangalore ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We shall take them up.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): The strike has been going on for the last few days.

MR. SPEAKER: There are certain constraints, Mr. Chitta Basu in admitting that adjournment motion. I will take up the subjects one by one. Today we have taken up the question of price rise by a Calling Attention Notice. Tomorrow we can take up another subject and the day after yet another subject. I will do it according to whatever priorities we will fix.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, we have given the adjournment motion on the agitation which has been going on.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you read the rules and if you can convince me then I shall go with you. Come to my chamber and convince me. I will go with you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Convincing must be done on the floor of the House.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): We have given notice about the strike by the employees of public sector undertakings... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There are certain rules laid down by you. I will have to go according to them. I would like to be enlightened by you in the matter

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This rally has created problems. The trains are not moving. I have a friend of mine staying with me, who is not able to board a train for the last three days. Unless this matter... (Interruptions) This is a matter which needs to be debated in this House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज इस के बाद बोलियेगा। प्रेसीडेंट ऐड्रेस पर आप बोलियेगा।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Are we to understand that on all matters on which adjournment motions have been tabled are to be discussed with you in your Chamber or in the BAC? It is a new procedure. We have never done it in the past.

MR. SPEAKER: No you have misunderstood me. I am not talking about adjournment motions. I am talking of the subjects.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Calling Attention?

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever subjects you want to be taken up.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : स्पीकर साहब, मैंने भी एक एडजर्नमेंट मोशन

दिया है कि एक परिवार के 6 सदस्यों को तेल छिड़क कर झोंपड़ी में आग लगा कर, मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के शेखवालाग्रन्ट गांव में, फूंक दिया है।

मैंने प्रिविलेज मोशन भी दिया है सर्वश्री एच० के० एल० भगत और महेन्द्र प्रसाद के खिलाफ कि उन्होंने एक सदस्य को बोलने से रोक दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय जगपाल सिंह जी, अगर आप पढ़ लिये होते तो यह एडजर्नमेंट मोशन नहीं देते।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, आप के सामने एक मेम्बर को नहीं बोलने दिया। मैंने प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया है इन के खिलाफ और आप से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप उसको प्रिविलेज कमेटी को रिफर कीजिए।

14.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Paraffin Wax (Supply Distribution and Price Fixation) Amendment Order, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 14(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th January, 1981.

(ii) The Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Amendment Order, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 15(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th January, 1981.

(iii) The Light Diesel Oil (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Amendment Order, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 16(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th January, 1981.

(iv) The Furnace Oil (Fixation of Ceiling Prices and Distribution) Amendment Order, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 17(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th January, 1981.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1778/81].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1779/81].

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER: You read that rule and then come to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, yesterday you allowed laying of the Ordinances on the Table of the House to be opposed.

MR. SPEAKER: I know the rules.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Here the question is of 20 per cent rise in kerosene and diesel oil prices.

MR. SPEAKER: You just read Rule 305(c) and come to me.

रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :

प्रिविलेज मोशन ग्राम ने एक्सेप्ट किया, रिजैक्ट किया, क्या किया ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to make one submission.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: At this age you are handsome and you are pretending ...

(Interruptions)

NOTIFICATION UNDER COMPANY SECRETARIES ACT AND REPORT OF SEVENTH GENERAL ELECTIONS, VOL. II

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Company Secretaries Regulations, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 41/1/80-CL. V. (ICSI. No. 1 of 1981) in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1981, under sub-section (4) of section 39 of the Company Secretaries Act, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1780/81.]

(2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Seventh General Elections to the House of the People in India 1980—Volume VI (Statistical). [Placed in Library See No. LT-1781/81.]

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN INSECTICIDES LTD., NEW DELHI

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): On behalf of Shri Dalbir Singh, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for

delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1782/81].

14.10 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1980, passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 12th December, 1980.

2. Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the following twenty-one Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 12th December, 1980:—

1. The Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 1980.
2. The Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Bill, 1980.
3. The Hindustan Tractors Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Amendment Bill, 1980.
4. The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1980.
5. The Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, Bill, 1980.
6. The Territorial Army (Amendment) Bill, 1980.
7. The Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Amendment Bill, 1980.
8. The Company Secretaries Bill, 1980.
9. The Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Limited

(Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1980.

10. The Auroville (Emergency Provisions) Bill, 1980.
11. The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Bill, 1980.
12. The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 1980.
13. The Jute Companies (Nationalisation) Bill, 1980.
14. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1980.
15. The Maruti Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1980.
16. The National Security Bill, 1980.
17. The Payment of Bonus (Second Amendment) Bill, 1980.
18. The Bird and Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings and Other Properties) Bill, 1980.
19. The Tea (Amendment) Bill, 1980.
20. The Forest (Conservation) Bill, 1980.
21. The Hind Cycles Limited and Sen-Raleigh Limited (Nationalisation) Bill, 1980.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We will take it up in the Committee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I got a copy of the Gazette Notification here. I want to assist you.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Call Attention.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In that there is a serious irregularity in the Papers being Laid on the Table of the House about the kerosene and diesel oil prices.

MR. SPEAKER: You come to me. We will see. Now Calling Attention.

(Interruptions).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Where is the Minister?

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: There must be somebody.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): Where is the Minister for Civil Supplies? Is the Minister of Civil Supplies or Minister of Short Supplies?

MR. SPEAKER: Civil Supplies or Short Supplies! Who is to reply?

(Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इतना उत्तेजित क्यों होते हैं ?

Let us see who is to reply.

(Interruptions)

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह दूसरा समय है जब कि मंत्री यहां नहीं हैं। (व्यवधान)।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): There is casualness about it.

MR. SPEAKER: Who is going to reply to this? Are you, Mr. Shukla?

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने सुन ली आप की बात।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): After initiating the dialogue on Presidential form of government, they are not taking this Parliament seriously.

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): I apologise. My room is located quite far away...

MR. SPEAKER: You should have started earlier. You should have been

here in time. As they say, ignorance of law is not an excuse. So, your room being located far away cannot be an excuse.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If his room is situated far away, he should learn to start from there in time.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I have said. O.K., dittoed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He is young man after all.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. Looks like very energetic too.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Moreover, he is incharge of the Asian Sports.

14.15 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

RISE IN PRICE OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): I call the attention of the Minister of Civil Supplies to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

'Steep rise in prices of essential commodities'.

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Sir, Government shares the concern of the House about the rise in the prices of some essential commodities though during the past few months there has been some moderation in the rate of inflation.

This Government inherited a difficult economic situation in January, 1980 which was characterised by high rates of inflation, shortage of some essential commodities, declining industrial production and widespread infrastructural constraints. The country had also to face the after effects of the unprecedented drought of 1979. The prices of petro-products had to be raised on

more than one occasion. High rate of inflation in many other countries is also having effect on our domestic price situation.

In January, 1981, the all-commodities wholesale price index was 15.0 per cent higher over the year, while in January, 1980, the index was 22.7 per cent higher over the year. There has been generally speaking, moderation in the rate of inflation since August, 1980. During the period April—July, 1980, the average monthly increase in the wholesale price index was 2.6 per cent. However, during the subsequent months of August, 1980 to January, 1981, the average increase was to the extent of only 0.21 per cent per month. There has been an increase of 1.7 per cent in January, 1981 which has been mainly due to increase in the prices of petro-products. This increase was preceded by a fall in the index to the extent of 2.4 per cent and 0.6 per cent in November and December, 1980 respectively. The overall availability of most of the essential commodities is reported to be fairly satisfactory except some localised shortages.

Hon'ble Members will appreciate that there is some improvement in the economy which is showing signs of revival and growth. The major thrust of the Government policy is to increase production, particularly of commodities in short supply. The public distribution system is being strengthened and expanded. The number of fair price shops has gone up from 2.35 lakhs in January, 1980 to 2.75 lakhs in December, 1980. The concerned Ministries have taken a number of steps to augment and streamline the supply of cereals, sugar, kerosene and other essential commodities. There has been substantial increase in the lifting of imported edible oils by the States for supply through the public distribution system which has gone up from 93,000 tonnes in 1978-79 oil year to 3.55 lakh tonnes in the 1979-80 oil year. Up to the third week of January, 1981 the sugar production amounted to 22.61 lakh tonnes as against the production of 17.40 lakh tonnes during the corresponding period in 1979-80.

With a view to curbing the activities of hoarders, speculators and other anti-social elements, the Union Government has been stressing with the State Governments to vigorously implement various provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and the orders issued under it as well as the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.

Government is keeping continuous watch on the prices and availability of essential commodities in close consultation with the State Governments and will take appropriate remedial measures to deal with the situation.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): This is practically the same reply given during the last session.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, I have with me copies of the record of what the Minister had said in November last when this matter was raised in this House. He had laid a statement in reply to a Starred Question and then he had replied to supplementaries. I find that what he has said now is in no way different from what he had said then. Then also he had said, "We will do certain things, we are thinking of doing certain things, taking certain measures." The same thing is repeated now again.

I thought he would quote some price index figures because the Government is very fond of trying to show that there is some slight stabilisation or even slight fall in the wholesale price index. From week to week, they are announcing that in the newspapers. But I am concerned here with the price of essential commodities which an ordinary man has to pay in the retail shop, in the fair price shop, where he buys. The figures of 0.06 per cent, 0.04 per cent, etc. which he has quoted here may be all right in theory, in abstract terms. But it does not have the slightest impact on the actual retail prices which an ordinary man has to pay every day.

I can give you one simple proof of that which the Finance Minister, Mr. R. Venkataraman, knows.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

I would like to ask him, if the prices were really stabilising or coming down, how many times they had to increase the dearness allowance of the Central Government employees in the recent period. Why have they increased it if the price index figure with which the dearness allowance of the Central Government employees is linked has stabilised or come down? It has to go up by eight points in twelve months and then only they are eligible to get an extra instalment of dearness allowance. They have had to pay two instalments of dearness allowance in the recent period.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): Two more instalments are due.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: And they have not yet been paid. This is enough to prove how the actual consumer cost of living index is moving.

Recently, I read that Mr. Shukla has made an appeal to private citizens of this country to organise cooperatives for doing distribution of essential commodities. That means, the Government is actually admitting in a round about way the failure of its public distribution net work and the failure or inadequacy of these fair price shops. Otherwise, there is no point in appealing to private citizens to supplement the distribution network by organising their own private cooperatives. The prospect which was held out before us earlier, the promise which was made to us earlier, was that the public distribution system would be made much more widespread, comprehensive, and that a network would be created throughout the country. Instead of moving in that direction—he has not said anything about it here—he is making an appeal to private citizens to organise their own cooperatives. Well, if private citizens take an initiative to organise their own cooperatives, it is a good thing, it is a prise-worthy thing. But the way he has said it means that they are no longer having confidence in their own public distribution system. This is not surprising. He has even

said that if more fair price shops are opened, then more staff has to be recruited to man those shops and, apparently, that will mean a big increase in wages and salaries which the Government cannot afford. That is what has come out in the press. He had better contradict it.

I think, the hon. Members of this House, many of them will admit, if not all of them, that even in the fair price shops from where Members of Parliament draw their ration in the localities where MPs quarters are situated, every now and then some of the statutorily rationed commodities, particularly cereals are not available. So many Members of Parliament have complained about it. They send their man to the shop with the card and he is told, "There is no supply this week. You come next week.." Sometimes it is sugar sometimes it is *atta* and, sometimes it is wheat. If this is the condition in the fair price shops which are supposed to cater to MPs and their families, one can well imagine what the situation is where the ordinary people down below are concerned, particularly, in the rural and semi-urban areas. I personally would say that the whole system is actually stagnating, and if it stagnates, then it will break down gradually. The real reason for it is that they are refusing to take over complete State responsibility for the distribution of these essential commodities. Mr. Shukla seems to think that proliferation of more agencies of different kinds—cooperatives, this and that—is going to be the answer. But proliferation of the agencies is not the reply, because you are dealing with a situation where the private trade and profiteers are controlling the actual stocks of the commodities which, you would say, you want to distribute. The stocks are with them, the stocks are not with you. And if your system is to work effectively, you have to ensure physical control over the stocks, and to ensure physical control over the stocks, you will have to come to grips with the big traders, hoarders, stockists and wholesale-traders who, of course, are your best friends and whom you do not want

to antagonise. I think, he has said somewhere—I read in the press—that 80,000 cases under the Essential Commodities Act are pending in various courts of law. That is all that will happen, no action will be taken. On all these things like sugar, cloth, coal, edible oil, drugs, kerosene, cooking gas, paper, soap or cement, I thought he would say something. This is what is meant by essential commodities. I know that the Ministry of Civil Supplies is not responsible for all the different economic forces which are working, I am quite aware of that. But, nevertheless, he has got to answer as to how his Ministry is trying to ensure physical stocks of essential commodities without which it is useless to talk about an effective public distribution system. I would like to ask him one or two questions.

I find that the Indian Sugar Mill-owners' Association is demanding from the Government that the quota of free sale sugar should be increased and the quota of levy sugar should be reduced. Mr. D. D. Puri, who is the Chairman of that Association and who was once a Member of this House, has gone on record making this demand that either you decontrol sugar completely as the Janata Government had done at one time or you reduce the levy quota of sugar from 50 per cent to 40 per cent or something and correspondingly increase the free sale quota of sugar. I want a clear and categorical answer here from the Government as to what they propose to do about this, whether they are going to make any concession on this to the sugar millowners and the sugar trade owner whether they have got the courage to say that on the contrary they propose to increase the levy quota of sugar and reduce the free sale quota. Already, in December last, this Government itself increased the issue price of levy sugar by 65 Paise per kilo, in one jump, which is causing immense hardship to the poor people. One should know that. But now I am apprehensive that,

under the pressure of sugar mill-owners, they are likely to make some further concessions to them.

Regarding cloth, of course, the standard cloth has now become the poor man's—I do not know—a sort of mirage. Where is that standard cloth? Who has got the responsibility for making it now except the mills of the N.T.C.? Perhaps he could tell us what is the performance of the NTC mills, who have been saddled with the entire burden of manufacturing standard cloth, in this respect in the last few months, how much standard cloth is being produced, whether the production is going up and how it is being distributed, because the entire private sector in the textile industry, thanks to your generosity, has been totally absolved of the responsibility of making any standard cloth; they complained that they did not make profits, and you said, "Allright; you need not make any standard cloth". Now, the public sector mills are saddled with that responsibility. Does not matter; that is your policy. But now we want to know what your production is and what you are doing for stepping up the output of standard cloth and distributing it effectively through the public distribution system. A couple of days ago I found that the textile millowners have said that because of the hike in the price of coal which you have announced, and they apprehend a further rise in case railway freights are increased, they are already saying, 'We will have to raise the general all-round prices.'

Cloth and standard cloth—they are not referring to the standard cloth. They are not bothered about it.

Then in coal, you have increased the prices, of course and you will say, 'We will have to do it in order to cut the losses of Coal India Ltd'. But Coal India Ltd. price at pithead

(Shri Indrajit Gupta.)

has been increased by Rs. 26.84 per tonne.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Plus Rs. 100 as bribe.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But what is the price you have to pay for buying coal outside? I am not talking about coking coal for steel plants and all that, I am talking about domestic coal, that is, non-coking coal. That is selling anywhere between Rs. 100—150 per tonne. You cannot get it anywhere except in the black market by paying this price. Is this not a fact?

As for edible oils, I just quote a few lines from an editorial which had been written on the 9th of this month and published in the *Economic Times*—about the edible oil supply.

“There is an apprehension in the country that what happened last year (1980) with regard to sugar is likely to happen in 1981 in the case of edible oils....

We all know what happened to sugar. You must tell us something about this now. The *Economic Times* says:

“The edible oil situation in the whole country has gone out of gear. The consumer pays through his nose not only for groundnut oil but for several other edible oils. The most unwarranted restriction imposed by the Gujarat government on the movement of oil outside the State has added to the confusion. The Centre has not approved of this State measure but it has done nothing to make the State realise its obligations to neighbouring deficit States. The consumer has reason to be frustrated by the strange attitude of the Central Civil Supplies Ministry. . .

That means the Ministry over which Mr. Shukla presides, I quote:

“Nowhere is the charge of non-

performance of the government so irrefutable as in the Ministry of Civil Supplies. During the last few weeks there has been a contra-seasonal (not seasonal but contra-seasonal) upsurge in the prices of several mass consumer items. But the Ministry's attitude has been that of a passive spectator.’

I do not wish to quote any more such things which are now forcing their way to the forefront of national publicity. We are afraid that edible oil is going to go completely out of the reach of the common people this year just like sugar went last year.

You have imported large quantities of edible oils which are finding its way to the black market through the various retail outlets. Therefore, the prices of edible oils outside are anywhere between Rs. 18, 19 and 20 a kilo. Anybody who is buying edible oil outside knows it....

Only a few weeks ago there was an announcement that the prices of 60 drugs have been raised. I do not know which are those drugs. They have not enumerated them in the press communique except to mention that almost all the vitamins that people consume Vitamins A, B, C, D, etc. are all included in these 60 drugs whose prices the Government has decided to raise. I want to know whether Vitamins are an essential commodity or not. What is your criterion?

Then Sir, there is the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices which every now and then makes recommendations to the Government and they invariably recommend increasing the prices on the plea that the manufacturers are not able to cover the cost of their production and get an adequate return. I want to know whether it is a fact that all these big drug manufacturers, foreign firms and their subsidiaries in this country are reaping huge profits and paying

fat dividends. If every few months the prices of these drugs manufactured by them are increased, it will become impossible for the common man to buy any of these medicines and drugs. These standard drugs—are they now to be brought within the system of controlled prices and distribution? I do not know. You should tell us what your perspective is. I have spoken last time.—I do not want to repeat all that—about paper, cement, soap and all that, but the same situation is prevailing and it is going to be so all the time. I would just say that you would also take some lessons from the Kerala Government. I think your predecessor has been honest enough to admit on the floor of this House that the best and most efficient public distribution system at present in this country is the one run by the Kerala Government. You should at least try to find out how they run it. It is not a magic wand that they are distributing these commodities. These are being handled by their public distribution system. The State Government have published their official booklet. I can give it to you if you like to read it.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): This has been going on for many years.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We know that for many years there had been non-Communist Governments. Just look at the State Corporation there. In Kerala there is an Essential Commodities Corporation which is handling rice, wheat, wheat products, pulses, green gram, Bengal gram, black gram, spices, chillies coriander, vegetable, sugar, tea, coffee, cement, petroleum products; and other commodities. They are procuring 18 items through their own civil Supplies Department from various States; they are building up stocks for three months and distributing these 18 commodities. The State Government is saying that because of the inability of other State Governments to take on the distribution of free-sale sugar

through the public distribution machinery the sugar price went as high as Rs. 12 to 18 a kilo whereas in Kerala, at no time, the free-sale sugar price was as high as Rs. 8 a kilo even in the private shops.

So, all I wish to say in that it is not that these things cannot be done. The whole question is whether there is a will to do it or not; whether there is a political will or whether economically and financially, you have the courage to do it. Whether you are prepared to come to grips with the people who do not want to have an effective public distribution system, that is, the traders, the profiteers and the hoarders and soon. If they want to collect money from these people for rallies like the one we had yesterday, they can not do that. If they are not taking any firm measures, there is no hope of the public distribution system working at all and, therefore, we are facing a very difficult and critical situation. I would like you to spell out something concretely as to what you are doing or what you are going to do. If you are not able to do anything tell us that also. We do not want this kind of a hopelessly vague statement which he has laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: My statement is not vague. It has touched upon the basic questions which Shri Gupta and other colleagues have raised here. The purview of this ministry is only concerning essential commodities some of which are distributed through the public distribution system.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I addressed the notice to the Finance Minister. But, they have, in their own wisdom, transferred it to Mr. Shukla. I did not address it to him. I have addressed it to the Finance Minister.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: If it were a normal question on price rise, the Finance Minister would have handled it. You have mentioned about the essential commodities. This is

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

a matter which comes to me. I am going to answer it.

MR. SPEAKER: Next time he will be careful.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I am going to answer, Mr. Gupta mentioned about the essential commodities like drugs etc. which are distributed through the public distribution system. Drugs do not come within my purview. They are not distributed through the public distribution system. One of the basic misunderstanding has been caused to Mr. Gupta by the paper which he read. I would like to clarify the press report.

Coming to the specific question which Mr. Gupta raised, I say that this is not a question of failure of the public distribution system. We want the cooperatives to come in. That is precisely to fight the elements which Mr. Gupta has indicated. We want to fight the profiteers, we want to fight the people who do the hoarding and do all kinds of anti-social things. It is for this reason that we have now instituted a policy in consultation with the State Chief Ministers and we have indicated to them that the first element of profit should be taken out from the public distribution system completely so that in the wholesale side, whereas the wholesalers can distribute or sell their products through the private traders, shops, the public distribution system shall not depend on the private traders for their outlets. The State whole-sale trade for the public distribution system only will be handled by the civil supplies corporations that have been set up in twelve States; other States are setting them up. The State level marketing cooperatives that have been set up practically in all States are also lending a helping hand.

14.36 hrs..

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

At the whole-sale level the commodities are increasingly being handled

by State civil supplies corporations and these commodities will be supplied by the State civil supplies corporations as well as by the cooperative marketing federations etc. to their district units and to their retail outlets at a price which will be minimum and which will not put them in loss but also will not give such profits that normally the private trade looks for. So, this is on the whole-sale level. Let me also clarify that it does not mean that we are taking over the whole-sale trade in essential commodities. The whole-sale trade in essential commodities for the private traders will go on as it is going on but from public distribution system the element of private trade is going to be taken away eventually in this manner.

Similarly, when I speak about the cooperatives doing more of the retail sale instead of the individuals it does not mean that there is any failure but it does mean if a private individual is given a ration shop to run then he has to make a livelihood out of it and if he cannot make a livelihood out of the meagre profit that is allowed under the law then he sometimes gets into such a world that he starts making money out of unethical mean. To avoid this we have said let the cooperative societies take over the retail sale so that they can function on a 'no profit, no loss' basis. Sir in the report which Mr. Indrajit Gupta was talking about, probably it was not properly reported. I myself did not see any report to that effect in the newspapers. What I had said was that in order to remain on the basis of 'no profit and no loss' if they so like the marketing federation of the particular trade concerned could provide them with staff so that those people don't have to spend money on staff, they can spend money on godowns and shops and the people in the community who want to serve the consumers can form a cooperative society and can run a unit—that we fixed for ourselves—of two thousand persons for each fair price shop. In a community of two thousand we hope there will be seven

to eight persons who can come out and form a cooperative society not for making any profit; they will have their own sources of livelihood and they can distribute these commodities through their shops and still not charge any profit for their own livelihood. This is what I meant by introducing cooperative societies in the public distribution system. It is going to improve the existing system and not stagnate or make it any worse than what it is.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How can you prevent private traders controlling those cooperatives?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: That is what we intend to do. In our discussions we have told the people that as far as possible it should be people who are not in this trade. If private traders have their own shop and keep running a cooperative shop then it will create problems. This is what we have discussed with them and I am sure that care will be taken to see that private shop keepers do not enter the cooperative field to do black-marketing by the back door.

Now coming to specific points, I am sure. Sir, I do not have to keep on denying in a ritual fashion whatever Mr. Indrajit Gupta said about realising money from the people for holding a rally. It is all political talk in which I do not want to indulge. I want to keep myself confined to the merits and to the points raised. I would say that Mr. Indrajit Gupta should not have mentioned these things because it takes away the seriousness of the whole thing that he has raised by levelling such unfounded unrealistic and wrong charges.

Now, having disposed of all those charges by my denial, let me come to the four points that he has raised. The first was about the sugar mills association asking for increase in their demand for free market sugar quota. Sir, we do not intend to change the present system. This is all that I now wish to say. If details are wanted, probably the Agriculture Minister who handles the

essential commodities (CA)

subject will be able to give such details to the House. There is no intention on the part of the Government to change the present system, as I have stated earlier.

As far as standard cloth is concerned, as Mr. Gupta pointed out, it is mostly the NTC—National Textile Corporation—who are making this. References were made to private sector mills now honouring the contract. I can say this that the Government has taken this up very seriously; already the Commerce and Industries Ministries have taken up the matter with them. As has already been decided/ the production has to be shared proportionately between the mills which are run by the NTC and by the private sector. As far as the quantum of production is concerned, I wish to point out that the present quantum of production is 400 million square metres per year; we want to take immediate steps to raise this by 200 million metres straightway, ultimately taking it upto 1,000 million metres, so that the demand of standard cloth which is increasing day by day can be met in a proper way.

Regarding coking coal, the position is this. The honourable House knows that Government are taking various steps to deal with this matter in a proper way. There are, however, certain transport bottlenecks which are being faced which we are trying to sort out.

Regarding edible oil, I could find that this matter exercised the minds of hon. Members, most particularly, the hon. Members from Gujarat. Apart from Gujarat, there are some other sources for groundnut production like Rayalaseema and Telengana. They are also badly affected due to drought. So, the production of groundnut, which is the major or the most important component of edible oil used in the country, has gone down substantially. The Gujarat Government has not put any ban on inter-State trade; they cannot put any ban

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

without the previous consent of the Central Government.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ABDUL SAMAD (Vellore): The House wants to know when Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu joined the Cabinet.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think very recently!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My friend is changing the hat so often; so, why cannot he change the bench at least once?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Because of this shortage or failure of groundnut, we are faced with a peculiar situation. The Gujarat Government had to take certain steps. They have put some kind of constraints on the movement of edible oil. We are seriously considering questions like arranging import of edible oil in such a manner that the country's requirement would be met properly and no crisis of any sort is allowed to be created.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about prices?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Price is connected with availability. It is not independent of availability. Groundnut price went up because of this problem which we faced; the price of other oilseeds were also affected in a similar way. These are the four points which I wanted to mention for the information of the House.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling): I have read the statement made by the hon. Minister. He has given his reply to the questions raised by the previous speakers. I am sorry to say that he has failed to give a satisfactory answer to the House. In spite of the tall promises made by Congress (I) in their election manifesto, we find that the prices of essential commodities are rising by leaps and bounds day by day.

I want to know that the basic problem is. The hon. Minister has not stated the real cause for this state of affairs. The statement tries to throw the blame on the shoulders of the previous Government and the previous Government also used to blame the 30 years of Congress rule. But neither Government had suggested the remedy to get over this problem. Both the Governments have failed to hold the price line and check the spiralling prices of essential commodities. I am sure the problem can be solved if the Government have political will. Is it not a fact that the bankrupt economic policy pursued by the ruling class for the last three decades is solely responsible for such a steep rise in prices of essential commodities? Is it not a fact that the crisis ridden capitalist path of development adopted by the ruling class ever since independence is responsible for this situation today? In reality, the bankrupt economic policy and the capitalist path of development pursued by the bourgeois landlord government in the interest of big capitalists and landlords is responsible for this sorry state of affairs.

Is it not a fact that the Government have totally failed to bring about economic equality so far, as a consequence of which the country has been landed into a serious economic crisis and dependence? Is it not a fact that the Government have failed to effect basic land reforms and ensure remunerative prices for the products produced by the poor and marginal farmers? Is it not a fact that the Government have given a blank cheque to the private traders, hoarders, speculators, black-marketeers, landlords and money lenders to plunder our rural population and the working people who constitute more than 90 per cent of the population of the country? The Government claim that production is increasing every year, but we find that as production increases, the prices are also increasing and artificial shortage is always created. Why? Is it not a

fact that the taxation policy and deficit budget which cause inflation are also responsible for rising prices of essential commodities?

Is it not a fact that repeated increase in the prices of petrol and petroleum products are responsible for rising prices of essential commodities? Is it not a fact that in spite of the enactment of a series of legislations, the Government have totally failed to curb the tentacles of manipulators, profiteers, hoarders, speculators and blackmarketeers? In spite of all these, if the Government feel any responsibility towards the people and if they have got political will, they can render some relief to the people and save them from the clutches of spiralling prices. If they are serious enough, I want to know whether the Government are prepared to consider the concrete proposals put forward by the Government of West Bengal in the interest of the whole country. If so, will the Government state whether they are prepared to take over the wholesale trade of all the essential commodities like wheat, rice, pulses, edible oil kerosene, sugar, coarse cloth, coal, gas etc. and distribute them throughout the country through the public distribution system at the same time? I want to know whether the Government are prepared to set apart a special fund of Rs. 500 crores for ensuring effective procurement and distribution of essential commodities to the people of all the States. Are the Government also prepared to set apart foreign exchange worth Rs. 1000 crores for importing essential commodities and ensuring uninterrupted supply and distribution of essential commodities. Lastly, are the Government prepared to abolish all taxation on essential commodities as also life saving drugs?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The hon. Member has asked what the basic problem is and why the prices of the essential commodities are rising. As is well known to hon. Member, one of the problems is shortages. As long

as shortages remain, we have to control and combat the prices, among other things, through the public distribution system, and to the extent that we can make the public distribution system effective, we would be able to combat the price rise. This is the basic problem that we are trying to tackle. The hon. Member also asked me a series of question and he has mentioned the bankrupt economic policies, serious economic crisis, black marketing, profiteering etc. I have already touched these when I was replying to Shri Indrajit Gupta.

The country is emerging out of a serious economic crisis. Of course, the effects of it are still there and we have to tighten up our belts to fight this out completely. As far as the black marketing, hoarding and other things are concerned, we have tightened up the law and the machinery so that these people can be tackled in as effective manner as possible.

About the takeover of the whole-sale trade, as suggested by the hon. Member, and the West Bengal Government has also been saying something about it, we have no intention of taking over the whole-sale trade in any commodity, which is in the hands of private people. Whatever whole-sale trade relates to the public distribution system, that I have indicated already, will be taken over eventually by the States Civil Supplies Corporations and other bodies concerned with this.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): I was just listening to the answers given by the hon. Minister of Civil Supplies. It is really amusing that he has been repeating all the words which his predecessors in this House spoke times without number, that they were trying to hold the price line, they were seriously concerned about the matter, and also they had been taking active steps for this. I remember when I first entered the House there was table thumping by the members

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]

of the ruling party and they said that since Shrimati Indira Gandhi was there, everything would change for the better including the economy. They promised that they would change even the economic laws. It seemed, they were telling nursery tales, and I do not know whether it was for their internal consumption. They said, that there was a time when there was a good queen ruling the country, then a demon came and captured the power and everything went wrong. Now, the queen has come again and everything would be all right. This is what they said. As we know, one year has already elapsed and they have not been able to do anything. There has been galloping inflation. The rise in wholesale price index, in the year 1979, was 22.7 per cent or 23 per cent. (Interruptions).

The pet theory of the Government, as the hon. Minister was just now saying, is that there is shortage of things and therefore, prices are rising. I emphatically challenge this theory. In the 70s, there were some agricultural failures, but only yesterday Shrimati Indira Gandhi told the kisans that it was because of their efforts that agricultural produce in our country had gone up.

She has pointed out that India is the only country which has made a remarkable progress (Interruptions) It is a fact that our agricultural production has gone up. When the production has gone up, why are the prices rising? How do you explain this? You said that the production of sugar last year was 38 lakh tonnes. The production of sugar this year would go upto 55 lakh tonnes. Now the crushing season has begun. Why is it that in the Bombay market the wholesale price of sugar per quintal has gone up by Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 when the production has gone up? What is their answer? What about edible oil? The production of edible oil may go down upto 5 per cent. There has been no appreciable influence on Supply due to this. Why are

the prices of edible oil going up? The answer is that the Government has been allowing the speculators to hoard. You are not seriously forbidding future trading. You are making money available to the blackmarketeers. Is it not a fact that you are increasing the prices deliberately by administered prices. You talk of OPEC countries and say that they have increased the price of oil. How is it that you have increased the price of oil of our internal production? What is the reason behind it? That does not justify everything.

You talk of cost push effect. Is it not a fact that the total money supply has increased, and since the total money supply is out-pacing the production, the prices are rising? Is it not a deliberate policy of your budget which is responsible for the rise in prices? You have been hoodwinking the people by telling them that you will have some sort of fair price shops. If you do not take over the wholesale trade, how can you contain prices? If you do not give subsidy for essential commodities and make them available to the poor people how can you check prices and how can you make things available to the people at a fair price? You are not going to do this. You are going to give subsidy to the exporters, but you are not trying to feed the people. You are not responding to the demand of the West Bengal and Kerala Government. It is the duty of the Central Government to earmark at least Rs. 500 crores to subsidise essential commodities so that 70 per cent of the people who are living below the poverty line get at least essential commodities at a reasonable price. You are not doing that. You are deliberately increasing the prices.

You have raised the price of coal. The explanation given by the hon. Minister is not only unsatisfactory but also misleading. You are not managing the coal industry properly after its take over by the Government because of the misuse of the whole thing. Now, you are answerable to the people and to this House. You are saying that you are trying to open fair price shops. Please do. But if you do not control the

wholesale trade, if you do not manage the economy in such a way that there is no additional money supply, how can you control prices? You blame the Janata rule. But is it not a fact that the prices in India have been increasing since the Congress Government came to power? Is it not true that it has been increasing since the Congress came into power at the Centre? It is because of the economic policies of giving concession to multi-nationals, monopolists, traders, landlords and black-marketeers.

(Interruptions)

15 hrs.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It is the hard truth. It is very difficult to consume it, I know, but have a powerful stomach to consume the hard truth. There are the realities and how you are trying to appease the black-marketeers has to be seen in the recent Ordinance. All the black-marketeers have been rewarded. You will make the black money white. What an example of the Government that works for black-marketeers. It is not a Government working for the people. Have you seen the Kisans you have brought in Delhi? Have you seen their dress and food? It is a mockery that you have done to the people keeping them in poverty and bringing them to Delhi to see the pomp and splendour here. It is a shame. I want the Minister not to tell us the old hackneyed stories. He should tell us what positive steps they are going to take.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The hon. Member, Mr. Chakraborty has given his hectic old lecture that he has been flinging for the last ten years. He did not like my flinging the old story. Anyway, I will spare the House of the torture that he has given to the House. I will not go into all these things which he had mentioned. I will limit myself to the points in the Calling Attention Notice. Whatever questions

I could pick out of his oration. I will give that information to the House.

I must read for the benefit of hon. Members what I have given in my statement. I think in his excitement he does not remember what I mentioned in my statement about rise in price index and fall in it. With your permission, I will read it out. I have said that

there has been generally speaking, moderation in the rate of inflation since August 1980. During the period April to July 1980 the average monthly increase of the wholesale price index was 2.6 per cent. However, during the subsequent months, August 1980 to January 1981 the average increase was to the extent of only .21 per cent. There has been an increase of 1.7 per cent in January 1981 which has been mainly due to increase in the prices of petrol products. Before this I had said a basic thing—that in January 1981, all commodities wholesale price increase was 15 per cent over the year, that is, over the last year. In January 1980, that is during the previous Government's rule, the rise was 22.7 per cent. This is the difference between the previous Rule and the present rule. We have been able to slow down the increase in prices from 22.7 per cent, to 15 per cent. This has been a good achievement so far.

Now, the hon. member mentioned about agricultural self-sufficiency. There has certainly been a great achievement by the Congress Government that the country, from a deficit country has become a surplus country in foodgrains. That does not mean that we don't have droughts. We do have droughts. We had very very serious droughts in 1979 and we are just coming out of the effects of that drought. Because of that we have some difficulties in wheat, although with our efforts without importing any wheat we are trying to overcome the shortage of wheat and we are sure that by the time the new wheat arrives in the market, we will be able to manage, through the public distribution system of this essential commodity in a proper manner.

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

In oilseeds, there has been certain shortfall in the sense that the increase in the production of oilseeds has not been as fast as in the case of cereals. Because of this, we are facing serious difficulties. The oilseed production has gone up but not as substantially as in the case of cereals. Therefore, now, we are taking steps in consultation with the Planning Commission as well as the Ministry of Agriculture to see that the oilseed production in the country goes up by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan in a manner that we do not need to import any edible oil and we become self-sufficient.

About hoarders and speculators what the Member has said, that certainly his own Party line. His Government is not at all interested to take action against hoarders and speculators. When we asked them to take action against hoarders and speculators under the National Security Act, they refused to do so. This creates problems for us.

As far as crude and petroleum oil is concerned, the hon. Member was questioning, 'if the OPEC increase the price of the crude oil, why do we increase the price of the crude oil produced in the country itself?' I thought that the hon. Member knew that we had an equalisation formula on oil prices. Even after doing equalisation we have to give subsidy to keep the oil price low. If we do not give any financial subsidy. Even after giving subsidy sel or kerosene, the price would be much higher. To keep the price down we always give very large amount of subsidy. Every after giving subsidy this is the kind of price that we have been able to maintain. This is not of our doing. Since this is coming up with the international oil situation, this is having a serious affect on the price situation.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I do not know whether I am correct or not. But I have gathered from the Reserve Bank bulletin that the peak period of inflation was October. Then in November and December

it came down. But from the last week of December it started picking up. This year the inflation is estimated to be of the order of 20 per cent. Am I correct or not?

You have been telling that you have been able to control it. That was true for two months i.e. November and December. But right from the end of December upto this period what is the increase in prices? Is it not a fact that the economists have estimated—and your Government is also thinking on this line—that there will be a rise of 20 per cent inflation in our country?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I do not think this is a fact. But if he wants to really find an answer about inflation, he will have to address his question to the Finance Minister.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं ने मंत्री जी के वक्तव्य
को बहुत ही ध्यान से पढ़ा और सुना भी . . .

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : आप ने सुना
नहीं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इस वक्तव्य
में केवल आंकड़ों का जाल बिछाने की कोशिश
की गई है। वास्तविकता से इन आंकड़ों का
कोई वास्ता नहीं है। मैं इस का उदाहरण
हमारे संसदीय सौध में जो सुपर बाजार है,
वहां पर जो चीजें जिस भाव पर बिक रही हैं,
उन्हीं से दूंगा, जिस से आप स्वयं समझ जायेंगे
कि आप का यह कहना कि कीमतें कम हो
रहीं हैं, वास्तविकता से कितना दूर है, कितना
गलत है। आप ने इन आंकड़ों के जरिये
हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को गुमराह करने की
कोशिश की है, लेकिन जिन को आप ने कल
बुलाया था, वे भी अब इन से गुमराह होने
वाले नहीं हैं।

मैं आंकड़े पढ़ कर बनाना चाहता हूँ।
मूल्य वृद्धि के जो आंकड़े हैं, वह मैं बताना
चाहता हूँ। मैं पहले साबुन वगैरह से शुरू
करता हूँ। मई, 1980 में आप ही की दुकान

में रिन साबुन 2 रुपये 10 पैसे में एक टिकिया बिकती थी और आज उस की कीमत 2 रुपये 25 पैसे है। यह बढ़ती है या घटती? लाइफवाय, रेक्सोना, हुमाम, लक्स ये साबुन मई, 1980 में 1 रुपये 65 पैसे में बिकते थे और अब बिक रहे हैं 1 रुपये 80 पैसे में। अशोक ब्लेड 1 रुपये 60 पैसे में एक पैकेट बिकता था मई, 1980 में और अब उस का दाम 1 रुपये 85 पैसे है। रानीपाल, जिस से कपड़े सफेद किए जाते हैं, 2 रुपये 20 पैसे मई, 1980 में आप की सरकार बन चुकी थी बहुत पहले—बिकता था और अब उसकी कीमत 2 रुपये 40 पैसे है। पावरोटी, जो ग्राम जनता खाती है, 1 रुपये के बदले 1 रुपये 10 पैसे में मिल रही है।

अब आ जाइये जून, 1980 में। दाल मसूर 4 रुपये 50 पैसे प्रति किलो जून 80 में बिक रही थी और अभी कल जो मैं ने उस को खरीदा है, तो 6 रुपये 25 पैसे में आप की दुकान से यानी सुपर बाजार से खरीदा है।

पूर्ति और पुनर्बास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद): आप मसूर की दाल पसन्द करते हैं?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं हवा में बातें नहीं कर रहा हूं। यदि आप चाहते हैं तो मैं मंत्री जी को निमंत्रित करता हूं। एक बार मैं ने वित्त मंत्री जी को भी निमंत्रित किया था कि बगल में सुपर बाजार है, चल कर देखिये। उन्होंने ने कहा था कि और कहीं जा सकता हूं लेकिन सुपर बाजार नहीं जा सकता। मुझे विश्वास है कि यह मंत्री जी वैसा नहीं कहेंगे।

श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद : भोजन के लिये इन्हें बुलाइये।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं स्वयं बना कर खिलाऊंगा क्योंकि अकेला हूं। मैं खिचड़ी बना कर खिला सकता हूं।

15.12 hrs.

[SHRI GULSHER AHMED in the Chair]

तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि मसूर की दाल, जो 6, 7 महीने पहले 4 रुपये 50 पैसे प्रति किलो थी, अब 6 रुपये 25 पैसे प्रति किलो आप की दुकान में बिक रही है और ओपन मार्केट में तो वह 7 रुपये प्रति किलो है। फिर दाल अरहर जून 1980 में 4 रुपये 25 पैसे प्रति किलो थी जो अब 4 रुपये 90 पैसे प्रति किलो है। चना, जिस को काला चना कहा जाता है, वह जुलाई, 1980 में 3 रुपये 60 पैसे प्रति किलो था जो अब 4 रुपये 70 पैसे आप की दुकान में है और बाजार में वह 5 रुपये 20 पैसे है। तेल, जिस को कड़ुवा तेल कहते हैं यानी सरसों का तेल, वह नवम्बर, 1980 में 10 रुपये प्रति किलो था और अब वह 16 रुपये से ले कर 18 रुपये प्रति किलो बिक रहा है। तो यह बढ़ती है या घटती? यह मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता पर फैसला छोड़ना चाहता हूं कि सरकार वास्तविकता से कितनी दूर है। ये आंखों में कैसे धूल झोंकते हैं।

अब मैं आता हूं मकान बनाने की सामग्री पर। मकान बनाने के लिए क्या चाहिए? लोहा चाहिए, सीमेंट चाहिए, ईंट चाहिए, बालू चाहिए और लकड़ी चाहिए। इन के दाम दो गुने, तीन गुने और चार गुने बढ़े हैं। इस पर ये दावा करते हैं कि चीजों की कीमतें नहीं बढ़ी हैं। गरीब को राशन, तेल आदि चाहिए लेकिन उस के दाम भी इन्होंने बढ़ा दिए हैं। और यह कहता कि चीजों के दाम नहीं बढ़े हैं यह सचमुच में पाखण्ड के सिवा और कुछ नहीं हो सकता। एक माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक ही कहा था कि जब उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है, तो चीजों की कीमतें कम होनी चाहिए लेकिन आप की मिलीभगत है चोर-बाजारियों के साथ, गल्ला-चोरी करने वालों के साथ। इसलिए उन के खिलाफ आप कुछ कार्यवाही नहीं करना चाहते हैं। अगर आप कार्यवाही करेंगे, तो जरूर चीजों के दाम

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

नीचे आएंगे। आप का जो राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा कानून है, उस के तहत रेल मंत्री, पांडे जी, ने लोको कर्मचारियों और उन के नेताओं को जेल में डाल दिया, सरकार ने कई राजनैतिक नेताओं को और ट्रेड यूनियन नेताओं को जेल में डाल दिया। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कानून के तहत क्या चोरबाजारियों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की गई है? आप ने बहुत सारे कानूनों का जिक्र किया है, आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, चोरबाजारी नियंत्रण अधिनियम वगैरह वगैरह। आप ने इन कानूनों के तहत क्या कार्यवाही की है? क्या आप ने इन कानूनों को केवल पत्रों की शोभा बढ़ाने के लिये बनाया है, क्या आप ने इन्हें क्रियान्वित किया है?

यहां ठीक ही कहा गया कि जब केरल सरकार 18 आइटम्स पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम में ला सकती है तो क्या कारण है आप नहीं ला सकते हैं? एक राज्य सरकार यह कर सकती है जो कि उसी संविधान के तहत काम करती है जिस संविधान के तहत हम और आप काम कर रहे हैं तो आप इसे क्यों नहीं कर सकते हैं, इस का मुझे जवाब दीजिए।

दवा के बारे में आप ने कह दिया। हम नहीं जानते कि आप प्राइवेट सैक्टर को दवा बनाने की जिम्मेदारी देना चाहते हैं या नहीं। लेकिन सरकार ने सवेरे कहा था 'नाट आनली प्राइवेट कम्पनीज' तो इसका मतलब है कि उन को भी सरकार इस काम को देगी और वे दवाओं के दाम भी बढ़ायेंगे। लाइफ सेविंग ड्रग्स बनाने की जवाबदेही अगर आप इन चोरबाजारियों के कंधों पर डालेंगे तो उन के दाम भी बढ़ेंगे।

गेहूँ की बात मैं आप को बताता हूँ। पिछले साल आप ने इस की सपोर्ट प्राइस 105 रुपये क्विंटल तय की थी लेकिन बिका

essential commodities (CA)

यह सौ रुपये क्विंटल में। आप पटना मार्केट में चले जाइये, वहां आज यह 220 रुपये क्विंटल में बेचा जा रहा है। मैं ने यहां का दाम पता नहीं लगाया है, अगर आप कहेंगे तो वह भी पता लगा कर आप को बता दूंगा। यह जो 220 रुपये क्विंटल में गेहूँ बेचा जा रहा है और चोरबाजारियों के द्वारा बेचा जा रहा है, क्या आप अपने कानून के तहत इन चोरबाजारियों को जेल की हवा खिलायेंगे जिस की हवा हम बहुत खा चुके हैं?

चावल का उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है लेकिन उस की भी कीमत कम नहीं हो रही है। यह जो कहा जाता है कि उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है और कीमतें कम हो रही हैं यह बिल्कुल लफ्फाजी है, पाखण्ड है। सरकार को पाखण्डी नहीं बनना चाहिए।

मैं अब सवाल करना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप ने पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम को बढ़ाया है तो क्या यह सच बात है कि बिहार के मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र पटना लोक सभा क्षेत्र के पटना पूर्वी विधान सभा क्षेत्र के जल्ला इलाके में जहां आप राशन देते हैं वहां तमाम लोगों को राशन कार्ड नहीं दिये गये हैं? यदि इसमें सच्चाई है तो क्या आप सभी राज्य सरकारों को यह आदेश देंगे कि वे सभी को राशन कार्ड दें और किसी को भी बिना राशन कार्ड के राशन न दिया जाए? राशन की दुकान वाले राशन, चीनी, गेहूँ, चावल ब्लैक मार्केट में बेच देते हैं। क्या आप सभी को राशन कार्ड दिलवा कर उन्हें राशन दिलवाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे?

आखिरी सवाल मैं यह करना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम में फेब्रुअरी प्राइस शाप्स पटना के लिए पिछले तीन महीनों, नवम्बर, दिसम्बर, और जनवरी में कितनी कितनी चीजों की मांगकी गई और उन्हें कितनी चीजें सप्लाई की गयीं और राज्य सरकारों से आप को कितनी-कितनी मांग आयी और आप ने कितनी सप्लाई की?

इससे ही पता चल जाएगा कि आप सचमुच में डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम को ठीक से नहीं चला रहे हैं। कभी दुकानों पर चावल नहीं है, कभी गेहूं नहीं है, तो कभी चीनी नहीं है। मैं तो मुक्तभोगी हूं। पिछले साल जून में मुझे राशन की दुकान से एक दाना चीनी का नहीं मिला। प्रेजीडेंट इस्टेट में दुकान है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि राज्य सरकारों ने आपसे कितनी-कितनी मांग की और आपने कितनी-कितनी वस्तुएं उन्हें सप्लाई कीं? इसमें अन्दाजा लग जाएगा कि अशेंशल कमोडिटीज में पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम को कायम रखने के लिए आप चिंतित हैं या नहीं।

सभापति महोदय : श्रीमती सुशीला गोपालन ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : पहले मेरी बातों का तो उन्हें जवाब देने दीजिए ।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : सभापति जी ने सोचा कि यहां तो भाषण चल रहा है। सभापति जी, शास्त्री जी ने तो अपना भाषण दे दिया। उस में जो प्रश्न निकल सके हैं उनके उत्तर देने का मैं प्रयास करता हूं। उन्होंने कुछ ऐसी वस्तुओं के नाम लिए जिनकी कीमतें बढ़ी हैं, लेकिन कुछ वस्तुएं ऐसी भी हैं जिनकी कीमतें घटी हैं, जिनका विवरण मैं शास्त्री जी को दूंगा। इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी उन्हें बताना चाहता हूं कि इसमें मिलीभगत का कोई सवाल नहीं है यह तो पेट अवर्शन सरीखा है कि जब भी व्यापारियों की बात होती है तब आप ऐसी बातें करते हैं। आज केरल और बंगाल में जो ब्लैक मार्केटिंग करते हैं, होर्डिंग करते हैं उनके खिलाफ सबसे कम कार्यवाही की जाती है, जहां पर आप की सरकारें काम कर रही हैं। इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखा जाए तो अति उत्तम होगा। जहां तक ड्रस का सवाल है तो मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि ड्रस जीवन के लिए उपयोगी वस्तु नहीं है बल्कि मैंने

तो केवल इतना ही कहा कि ये दवाइयां सार्वजनिक वितरण व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत नहीं बांटी जातीं, नहीं बेची जाती, इसलिए इस बारे में संबंधित मंत्रालय से प्रश्न पूछना पड़ेगा।

एक बात मैं और शास्त्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि चोर-बाजार में वे न जाया करें। (व्यवधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अगर सुपर बाजार चोर बाजार है तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : आप पूरी बात सुन लीजिए। आप ने कहा कि पटना में चोर बाजार में यह कीमत है गेहूं की, दिल्ली की भी पता कर के बता दूंगा। इसलिए मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि चोर बाजार में आपको नहीं जाना चाहिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप ने सबको चोर-बाजार में डाल दिया है, जाएं तो कहा जाएँ, भूखे मरें?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : आप ने जिस तरह का प्रश्न किया, उसी तरह का जवाब दे रहा हूं।

जहां तक सार्वजनिक वितरण व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है गेहूं बांटने में हमें थोड़ी कठिनाई अवश्य हो रही है, गेहूं की कमी के कारण इसलिए हो सकता है कि खुले बाजार में जहां कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है वहां गेहूं की कीमत बढ़ गई हो। (व्यवधान)

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : यह मजाक का सवाल नहीं है। गेहूं 200 रुपये क्विंटल मार्केट में मिल रहा है और आप इसको मजाक में टाल रहे हैं। आप कहते हैं कि चोर-बाजार में मत जाइए। आपको शर्म आनी चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : शास्त्री जी हंस रहे हैं तो वे भी हंस रहे हैं ।

श्री मंत्री राम बागड़ी : लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं । ये हंस रहे हैं, इनको शर्म आनी चाहिए ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : जिस मजदूर को 6 रुपया रोज मजदूरी मिलती है वह 200 रुपए क्विंटल गेहूं कैसे खरीद सकता [है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : मजाक तो आप बना रहे हैं इस तरह से चिल्ला कर । (व्यवधान) इस बात को गंभीरता से सोचा जाए तो जो तकलीफ आज पैदा हुई है यह आप लोगों की करतूतों से पैदा हुई है । इस तरह से चिल्ला-चिल्ला कर आप अपनी करतूतों को छिपाना चाहते हैं । खुले बाजार की कीमतें अस्थायी हैं । गेहूं की नई फसल आ रही है और हमें उम्मीद है कि गेहूं की कीमत में स्थायी रूप से सुधार होगा । इस तरह से शीघ्र ही कठिनाई दूर होगी ।

जहां तक बिहार के बारे में बात कही गई है ... ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं ने क्षेत्र विशेष के बारे में कहा है ।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : बिहार के बारे में बिहार सरकार से पूछना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि वहां पर उसी का नियंत्रण है । यहां से तो सिर्फ निर्देश भेजे जाते हैं । हम बिहार सरकार से पता लगायेंगे कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है । अगर हो रहा है तो इसको वह ठीक करे । इस बात के लिए उनसे जरूर कहेंगे ।

जहां तक मांगे का सवाल है कि पिछले तीन महीने में किस-किस चीज की कितनी मांग की है यह तो घटती बढ़ती रहती है । मंथली मांग अक्सर नहीं होती है । लेकिन उनकी मांग को हम शक्ति भर पूरा करने का प्रयास करते हैं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैंने पूछा है कि कितनी मांग थी और कितना दिया है इसको जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं यह तो कह दिया है कि कोशिश करते हैं उसको पूरी करने की लेकिन आंकड़े नहीं दिए हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : अब साहब उसका जवाब देंगे ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जब सवाल उठ गया है तो उसका जवाब भी आना चाहिये । यह कह सकते हैं कि बाद में भेज देंगे । लेकिन जवाब तो पूरा देना चाहिए ।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : माहवारी मांग नहीं होती है, लम्बी मांग होती है तीन महीने की फिगर अलग से निकालनी पड़ेगी । सिक्स मंथली डिमांड होती है । एनुअल डिमांड होती है । सभापति महोदय आपने उचित कहा है कि अलग-अलग मंत्रालयों से अलग-अलग मांग होती है । केंद्रीकरण की मांग पैट्रोलियम मंत्रालय से होती है, शुगर गेहूं चावल की कृषि मंत्रालय से की जाती है । सिमेंट, कंट्रोल्ड क्लाय की मांग दूसरे मंत्रालयों के पास जाती है । मांग का ब्यौरा निकालने के लिए तो संबंधित मंत्रालयों से बात करनी पड़ेगी ।

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Alleppey): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister is trying to give us a rosy picture of the future. But his explanation, his statement as well as the reply that he has given does not tally with our experience.

Even in the city of Delhi, the women have complained about the availability of wheat, rice, sugar and other essential articles and have gone to the Commissioner. She said, "We are giving". But the women are saying, "We are not getting". And he said, "We will go and verify". Even MPs know that they are not getting the things. The public distribution system does not provide the essential commodities to the general

public. This is the reality of the situation.

For example, as you know, Kerala is a deficit State. We are producing mostly cash crops. We have to get rice from other States. Recently—the Tamil Nadu Government has intensified the procurement and, as a result of that, the supply of rice to Kerala has worsened and even with the best public distribution system in Kerala, we could not prevent rise in the price of rice in the open market. It went up from Rs. 250 to Rs. 390. The Government of Kerala came forward to supply additional 5 kg. of rice to every card-holder besides the existing ration. The pertinent question that we are asking the Central Government is: whether they are prepared to procure these things through the civil supply depots and supply to the deficit States so that they can distribute these things there? For this specific purpose, the Kerala Government has requested the Central Government to provide Rs. 10 crores so that at least $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the trade they can handle. At present, the Kerala Government has calculated that in all the essential commodities, Rs. 160 crores worth of transactions are taking place. $\frac{1}{4}$ th of that, that is, upto Rs. 40 crores of this can manage through the public distribution system.

They can reduce the prices. That we know by experience. During the last Onam festival, we have supplied all the essential commodities, including vegetables, and the prices have come down. During this time bonus and other things were paid to the workers and unemployment benefit to the unemployed youth and pension to agricultural workers. In spite of all these things, when naturally prices will go up in the market, Government came forward in time to supply essential commodities to the people. They could control the prices. That is why the Kerala Government have specifically come forward with a scheme before the Central Government to give them Rs. 10 crores as loan at reduced rate of interest—the same rate which they are giving to the Civil Supplies Corporation. If the Kerala Government gets

timely help they can reduce the prices at least by 20 per cent. That is the minimum calculation. Therefore, I would like to know what the Government proposes to do in this matter.

The second point is regarding the essential articles. We are getting almost all the items from outside. In our State, the crops mostly grow are the cash crops. We want all these commodities to be purchased by Civil Supplies Depots in other States and we can take it over. In this respect also, Centre's help is required. Otherwise, we cannot do it because of the non-availability of the articles. The price of rice has gone up by 30 per cent. The State Government came forward and gives 5 killos of rice per ration card. Still, we are unable to contain the price of rice. Your help in this regard is required and I want to know what is your answer in this matter. You can adopt this scheme on All India level. If this is proved, successful you can ask other States also to adopt this method for containing the prices. If you implement this scheme there is no need for black laws and can prevent black-marketing. You are saying that only Kerala, Bengal and Tripura have not implemented these black laws. We are not implementing these laws. But, you had implemented. Are there instances in other States where you have contained the prices by arresting these people. Simultaneous distribution of things is the most important thing. I want to know what concrete measures you have taken in this respect. Kerala Government has put before you a proposal. What is the reaction of the Government to it?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:

The procurement of cereals and sugar is done by the Food Corporation of India. They supply according to quotas fixed by Department of food to various States. If Kerala State has any difficulty regarding rice as the Hon. Lady Member indicate, I think it should be taken up by the Kerala Government with the Ministry of Agriculture. I am sure they will try and set it right.

[Shri Vidhya Charan Shukla]

As far as the question of Rs. 10 crores scheme is concerned, as far as my Ministry is concerned, I have not seen any such proposal or any demand from the Kerala Government. They may have given it to some other Department but when it comes to my Ministry, I will certainly look into it.

On 11th February, 1981 at about 02.52 as far as public distribution system is concerned and, therefore, we have no hesitation in helping them as far as possible in this matter.

About implementation of laws, the Hon. Lady Member conceded that their Government are not implementing these laws. But she asked whether in other States where the laws are being implemented, results are produced. The answer is yes. If we had not implemented these laws in other States, the conditions would have been worse.

AN HON. MEMBER: Public distribution system should be strengthened.

15.32 hrs.

STATEMENT RE TRAINS ACCIDENTS
BETWEEN KATTANDA PATTI AND
VANIYAMBADI STATIONS AND
BETWEEN DURAUNDHA AND CHAI-
NWA STATIONS

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली):
सभापति जी, रेल मंत्री वक्तव्य
देने जा रहे हैं दुर्घटनाओं के बारे में। क्या
उन्होंने यह पता लगा लिया है कि वक्तव्य
तैयार करने के बाद तो कोई और दुर्घटना
नहीं हुई है? . . . (व्यवधान)

रेल मंत्री (श्री केंदार पांडे) जिसकी
आप चर्चा करते हैं उसकी भी चर्चा इसमें
है (व्यवधान) . . .

सभापति महोदय : सुन तो लीजिए फिर
कहलायेगा।

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): Sir, With
deep anguish, I apprise the House of
two unfortunate train accidents which
took place on the Southern and North
Eastern Railways on 11th February,
1981 and 15th February, 1981, respec-
tively.

On 11th February, 1981 at about 02.52
hours, 20 Up Trivandrum-Madras Mail
collided with the rear of Jolarpettai—
Tondiarpet Up empty oil tank special
between Kettandapatti and Vaniyam-
badi stations on the Jolarpettai-Madras
double line broad gauge section, about
200 kilometres from Madras. As a
result, the engine of 20 Up Mail and 7
coaches next to it derailed of which 5
capsized, fouling the Down line. In
the meantime, 69 Down Madras-Erode
Yercaud Express came from the oppo-
site direction and collided with the de-
railed coaches of 20 Up Mail. Conse-
quently, the engine and 3 coaches of
69 Down also derailed of which 2 cap-
sized.

I regret to say that 24 persons were
killed and another 52 injured of whom
14 sustained grievous injuries and 38
simple injuries. Included among the
23 dead bodies so far identified, were
those of the Driver, Assistant Driver
and Under Guard of the ill fated 20
Up Mail, the Guard of the tank special
and the Under Guard of 69 Down Ex-
press. They had many years of service
ahead of them.

On receipt of information about the
accident, Medical Vans from Jolarpet-
tai, Arakkonam and Madras were
rushed to the site. Railway doctors
from Katpadi, Jolarpettai, Peralabur,
Bangalore and Madras also proceeded
to the site immediately. The services
of Civil doctors from Vaniyambadi,
Vellors and Madras were also availed
of. The General Manager, Southern
Railway, accompanied by Heads of
Departments rushed to the site to
supervise relief and rescue operations.
Minister of State for Railway accom-
panied by Chairman, Railway Board
and Member (Mechanical), also pro-
ceeded to the site of accident.

The second accident took place between Duraundha and Chainwa stations on Gorakhpur-Chhapra section of North Eastern Railway on 15th February, 1981. At about 21.22 hours on that day, train No. 32 Down Fast Passenger collided with the rear of 2 Down A.T. Mail which, it is reported, had been stopped between these two stations due to alarm chain pulling. As a result, 5 rear most coaches of 2 Down A.T. Mail and the train engine and 5 adjacent coaches of 32 Down fast Passenger derailed.

According to the information so far received, in this accident, 14 persons were killed and 7 sustained injuries.

On receipt of information, Medical Vans from Sonpur, Gorakhpur and Varanashi, accompanied by Railway doctors were rushed to the site. The General Manager, North Eastern Railway, accompanied by Chief Medical Officer and other Heads of Departments also rushed to the site by road. Member (Engineering), Railway Board also proceeded to the site of the accident.

Ex-gratia relief has been paid to the next of kin of the dead and to the injured.

Both these accidents are being inquired into by the Commission of Railway Safety, who function independently under the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation. While the inquiry into the first accident commenced on 13-2-81, the inquiry into the second accident is expected to commence tomorrow, that is, on 18-2-81.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: rose

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस (मुजफ्फरपुर): इस पर बहस होना बहुत जरूरी है। इस मामले को ऐसे ही नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता है। मंत्री महोदय ने नीलाचल एक्सप्रेस के एक्सीडेंट की बात नहीं कही है। (व्यवधान) आप इस पर बहस के लिए समय

दीजिए। इसको बजट के साथ न जोड़िये। इस पर अलग बहस का मौका दीजिए। (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will bring this matter to the notice of the hon. Speaker to have a discussion on the subject.....I will bring it to his notice.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Railway Minister accept it?... (Interruptions) आप इस पर बहस को स्वीकार कर लीजिए।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : श्री पांडे बड़े शरिफ और भले आदमी हैं। जब इतने लोग मरे हैं तो उन्हें फरागदिली से इस पर चर्चा करवाना चाहिये। उन्हें खुद खड़े होकर कहना चाहिये कि इस पर बहस की जाये। (व्यवधान)

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : आपने नया रेलवे बोर्ड बनाया है। वह क्या कर रहा है? आपने पुराने रेलवे बोर्ड को डिसमिस किया और नया रेलवे बोर्ड बनाया। नया रेलवे बोर्ड रोज एक एक्सीडेंट करवा रहा है, सैकड़ों लोग मरवा रहा है, कर्मचारी मर रहे हैं, (व्यवधान) आप रेलवे बोर्ड के अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं? (व्यवधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जब तक मंत्री महोदय रेलवे बोर्ड के अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही नहीं करेंगे, तब तक स्थिति में सुधार नहीं होगा। (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. I am pleading on your behalf, Gentlemen; why don't you allow me to speak?

Mr. Minister, these gentlemen are anxious and they want a discussion on these accidents and they want

[Mr. Chairman]

some time is fixed. So what have you to say about it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, these matters are discussed in the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you, Gentlemen, give a notice for a discussion, then he will agree for that.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We have given a notice:.. (*Interruptions*) Sack the Railway Board.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Polachi): To help the Government and the Minister. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): Kya improvement hua?

SHRI KEDAR PANDEY: I have no objection if a date is fixed for a full discussion on this matter.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, on a point of order. The hon. Minister, in his statement, referred to two railway accidents, but he did not refer to the accident of the Neelachal Express which was derailed yesterday and five bogies were involved. I would like to know why no mention was made about it.

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: Nobody has been injured and nobody is dead.

गाड़ी डीरेल हुई लेकिन उसमें जानी नुकसान नहीं हुआ ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपको बताना चाहिये था ।

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Sir, does the Minister mean to say

that only when persons die or get injured, he will report to the House?

MR. CHAIRMAN: What he means is that that was not a serious thing and that it was not necessary to mention here.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: He wants people to die—for reporting to Parliament.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): It looks very strange. I say that Shri George Fernandes is responsible for blowing up the trains.

15.45 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. AGITATION BY LOCO RUNNING STAFF

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): This is my second statement regarding the Loco Running Staff agitation.

Sir, I wish to make a statement regarding the recent illegal action by an irresponsible section of the loco running staff in some areas of the Indian Railways.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Let him make a factual statement. We feel that you are making an irresponsible statement. You give us the facts only but do not call everybody as irresponsible. It is not fair to the workers when they are not here to defend themselves. Sir, he is making a statement calling the workers as irresponsible. I say that your Railway Board is irresponsible. Why should he call the workers irresponsible? We will not allow that. What do you mean by calling them as irresponsible. (*Interruptions*) The Minister must make a factual statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All of you please sit down.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: it is not fair to the workers. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am going to say that.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I bow to your judgment. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am on my legs. All of you will please sit down.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: (Buxar): The Minister has got the right what he wants to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is better to avoid this kind of thing. Please state the facts only.

SHRI KEDAR PANDEY: The honorable Members are aware that, on a number of occasions, some of the loco running staff have indulged in the unprovoked stoppages of work even in the past. My predecessor had an occasion to mention, in this House on 9th June last, the illegal stoppage of work in the Delhi Division of Northern Railway. (*Interruptions*) please here me.

Sir, at a time when the economy of the country is looking up, when farms have been in dire need of fertilisers for the rabi crop, when power houses need additional trains of coal, when steel plants have shown an upward production requiring additional inputs, when foodgrains have had to be rushed to the drought-stricken regions, and specially when the Railways started showing that they were equal to the task, an irresponsible section of loco-running staff chose to jeopardise the economy and dislocate the life of the community.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This is not fair to the workers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may please avoid this. (*Interruptions*) All of you please sit down.

SHRI KEDAR PANDEY: Their subterfuge of absenteeism by reporting

sick en masse reflects their irresponsible pressure tactics. The House is aware that large majority of the staff refrained from joining this misguided action of the few. They remained steadfast on their posts and kept the Nation's wheels moving. I am sure you will all condemn the acts of violence coercion and intimidation indulged in by some of the agitators who even went to the extent of harassing the families of dutiful Railwaymen, who threw acid bombs, (*Interruptions*) who pulled out their colleagues on duty and caused even serious physical injuries to them. When such serious acts of sabotage and misconduct have been resorted to, we have necessarily had to take firm action under normal rules. The Government owes it to the notion.

(*Interruptions*)

It is our policy that we shall not allow any irresponsible section of the staff to hold the Railways and the community to ransom. It is the policy of the Government that the movement of the commodities essential for the life of the people with not be allowed to be disrupted. It is also our policy that we will not allow acts of indiscipline and irresponsible behaviour to go with impunity. It is in this context that we have had to take action under the normal disciplinary rules in public interest.

We have also decided that, henceforth, the Loco Running Staff Association will be treated at par with other unrecognised categorical associations on the Railways.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Sir, the objectionable words used in the statement be expunged and we want that there should be a full-fledged debate.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, we seek a debate on the loco running staff strike. Let it not be clubbed with the Railways budget. We seek a full debate on the demands of the loco running staff.

15-55 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Atrocities on weaker sections in Gujarat

श्री हीराबाल आर० परमार (पाटन) : सभापति महोदय, मैं सुबह की घटना में थोड़ा सा नाराज हुआ था, लेकिन मेरी ऐसी कोई तमन्ना नहीं थी। गुजरात के हरिजनों का जो कत्लेआम हो रहा है, मैं उस के बारे में अपने दुःखदर्द को व्यक्त करना चाहता था। इस का मौका लेने के लिये मैंने बार-बार बात की, लेकिन मुझे वह मौका नहीं मिला, इस लिये सदन में मैंने जो कुछ किया, वह बुरा नहीं किया, फिर भी अगर वह गलती मानी जाती है तो मैं क्षमा चाहता हूँ। सदन का अपमान करने की मेरी कोई इच्छा नहीं थी और आप का अपमान करने की भी मेरी कोई इच्छा नहीं थी। मैं आशा करता हूँ—मेरे गम्भीर सवाल पर सदन अच्छी तरह से समझ कर हम लोगों को बचाने के लिये आगे आयेगा।

अब मैं नियम 377 के अधीन इस को पेश करता हूँ—

दिनांक 25-1-81 से गुजरात के डाक्टरों ने पोस्ट ग्रेजुएशन में से 8 हरिजनों की आरक्षित जगहों का विरोध किया और आन्दोलन का सहारा लिया। इस आन्दोलन को समर्थन देने में एक गुजराती समाचार पत्र में झूठा और जहरीला भड़काने वाला दिन-प्रति-दिन समाचार प्रदर्शित किया जिन की वजह से गुजरात के हरिजन विरोधियों ने हरिजनों के आवातों में जा कर के निष्ठुरता से, दिल को कंक-कंपा दे ऐसा अवर्णनीय अत्याचार किया। निर्दोष युवक-युवतियों और औरतों के साथ पाशवी वर्ताव किया जा रहा है। हरिजनों के घर आग से जलाये जा रहे हैं। युवकों के हाथ पांव काटे जा रहे हैं। पुलिस उन

की रक्षा नहीं करती। घरों में जा कर औरतों की बेइज्जती करती है और बच्चों के साथ राक्षसी मारपीट की जा रही है।

यह सारा बहकाव दैनिक गुजरात समाचार के गलत और वर्ग विग्रह पैदा करने वाले समाचारों की वजह से हो रहा है जिन का थोड़ा सा दार्शनिक प्रमाण मैं यहां पेश कर रहा हूँ। यह दैनिक हिन्दुओं को भड़का कर के सवर्णों द्वारा हरिजनों के ऊपर अत्याचार करने में सहारा दे रहा है और बिन-पायदार जातिवाद को भड़काने वाली झूठी खबरों को प्रदर्शित कर रहा है और गलत घटनाओं को बड़े हैडिंग में प्रदर्शित कर रहा है। इस दैनिक की वजह से हरिजनों और सवर्णों के बीच एक बड़ी दीवार पैदा करके, षड्यन्त्र रचा के, हजारों गरीबों को बेघर बनाने में, हरिजनों की खुले आम कत्ल कराने में और देश को सर्वनाश के तांडव की ओर ले जा रहा है और देश की लोकतांत्रिक प्रणाली का खुले आम खतरनाक ढंग से मलियामेट किया जा रहा है।

जब हमारे सामने हरिजनों पर अमानवीय अत्याचार किये जा रहे हैं और हम सब एक दर्शक बन के बैठे हैं, यह क्या हमारी लोकशाही को जंचता है? क्या इस देश में हरिजनों को कोई बचावगा?

अन्त में आप से मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि गुजरात के आन्दोलन के लिये अगर कोई जिम्मेदार है तो प्रमुख जिम्मेदार दैनिक पत्र 'गुजरात समाचार' के मैनेजिंग तंत्री और तंत्री ही हैं, इस लिये मेरा आप से गम्भीर निवेदन है कि :—

1. दिनांक 25-1-81 से 15-2-81 तक की गुजरात समाचार दैनिक में छपी घटनाओं और खबरों की संसद द्वारा पंच मे जांच की जाये और उस

की रिपोर्ट 15 दिन में संसद में पेश की जाय,

2. पंच द्वारा जांच शुरू हो उस दिन से इस दैनिक के सेंनेजिंग तंत्री और तंत्री को गुजरात से, जांच चले तब तक, हद पार किया जाय ।

3. जांच द्वारा दोषी पाये जाने पर इस समाचार पत्र की मान्यता रद्द की जाय और इन तंत्रियों को देशद्रोही और हत्याओं को दी जाने वाली आखरी सजा दी जाय ।

आशा करता हूं कि हमारी सर्वोच्च संसद इस देश के हरिजनों की ओर देश को इस बढ़ते हुए जतिवाद के जहर से बचायेंगे ।

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर)
यह बहुत गम्भीर घटना है

(व्यवधान)

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं—गुजरात में हरिजन कड़ंगी की स्थिति में है, वे पैसेवाले नहीं हैं, उन के पास फोटो की सुविधा नहीं है, फिर भी जो फोटो लिये हैं—एक ही गांव के हैं जिस में 15 आदमियों का कत्ल हुआ है, छुरी से मारा गया है, गोली से.... किया गया है

MR. CHAIRMAN: I may have to order that this will not go on record.

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार : हमारी बहन-बेटियों की इज्जत ली गई है....

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : सदन की टेबिल पर रखा जाय, इधर ला कर रख दो.....

सभापति महोदय : This will be examined de दीजिये न ।

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार : हरिजनों के नाम पर झूठे सिगनेचर बनाकर..... हरिजनों का कत्ल कर रहे हैं....., मेरा यह कहना है कि इस की जांच की जाए । यह आन्दोलन एक महीने से

चालू है और दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है और हरिजनों का कत्ल हो रहा है ।.... (व्यवधान).... गुजरात में सरकार बल्लभ भाई पटेल की मूर्ति पर और गांधी जी की मूर्ति पर खून के छींटे से प्रतिज्ञा ली है

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : गुजरात में इस तरह की बात होगी तो क्या होगा । स्टेट होम मिनिस्टर श्री मकवाना गुजरात के है । उन के सामने इस तरह की बात हो, यह ठीक नहीं है ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मकवाना साहब ग्रेड्यूलड कास्ट्स से संबंध रखते हैं और वे इन जल्मों को कैसे बर्दाश्त कर रहे हैं । (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : आप मेरी बता सुन लें । (व्यवधान).....

I would like to read out the Hon. Speaker's observations:—"The statement made by Shri Hira Lal Parmar has caused me great concern. I have no doubt that the Home Minister would look into the matter urgently and take necessary action. Goodwill and amity should be restored between the various communities and there should be no occasion for any such complaint of atrocities against the weaker sections of society in a State which had the distinction of giving us Bapuji.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : सभापति जी, सदन की भावना को देखते हुए होम मिनिस्टर साहब इस का जवाब दें.... (व्यवधान).....

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह तीन सप्ताह से चल रहा है और दूसरी जगहों पर भी यह बीमारी फैल रही है ।.... (व्यवधान).....

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : सरकार की मशीनरी उस में शामिल है ।

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार : इसकी जांच की जानी चाहिये । ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राम विलास पासवान : वहां की सरकार की आंखों के सामने यह हो रहा है। यह मामला बहुत दिनों से चल रहा है। दिल्ली की बोट क्लब पर भी हरिजनों का आन्दोलन हुआ था

एक माननीय सदस्य : आर० एस० एस० पर बैन लगाना चाहिए (व्यवधान)

श्री जगपाल सिंह : मुझे एक बात कहने दीजिए । (व्यवधान).... मरी मांग यह है कि जो भी अफसर इस आन्दोलन में शामिल हों, सरकारी अफसर, सरकारी कर्मचारी इस आन्दोलन में शामिल हैं उनके सस्पेंड करना चाहिए (व्यवधान)

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार : आर० एस० एस० जनसंघ पुलिस और अखबार वालों की जांच करनी चाहिए यह अखबारों में आता है। इस तरह से हमारे आदमियों का कत्ल होता है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): We demand dismissal of the Gujarat Government.

सभापति महोदय : देखिये हम कार्यवाही से कटवाने के लिए मजबूर ही जायेंगे। हम कटवा देंगे। (व्यवधान)

श्री जगपाल सिंह : चार सप्ताह से हम लोगों का कत्ल किया जा रहा है। (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have asked the Minister to make a statement. After he has done that, you can say whatever you want to say.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We want dismissal of the Gujarat Government. It is worse than the Narainpur incident. You went there and cried over the Narainpur incident. Now, dis-

miss the Gujarat Government (Interruptions)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): Sir, on a point of order. Can any Member stand up and speak without the permission of the chair? Only those Members can speak, whose names are called by the Chairman... (Interruptions). This is not the way.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Shri Makwana must make a statement and tell the House about the whole situation.. (Interruptions).

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सभापति जी, मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि इस पर पूरा डिस्कशन कराइये। यह कांस्टीच्युशन के विरुद्ध है। जब पूरे देश में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों के विरुद्ध इस तरह से अभियान चलाया जाएगा और उन्हें कत्ल किया जायेगा तो क्या आप बठे रहेंगे ?

श्री जगपाल सिंह : ये कत्ल में शामिल हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह सारा मामला आपके राजपाट में हो रहा है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : 29-30 दिसम्बर की रात्रि को मेरे जिले में एक झोंपड़ी में तेल छिड़क कर आग लगा दी गई और उसमें एक परिवार के 6 लोग जल कर मर गये। अगर कोई कुत्ते का बच्चा भी उस झोंपड़ी में होता तो वह भी आग लगने पर वहां से भाग जाता, लेकिन उस परिवार के सभी 6 लोग उस में जल कर मर गये। पुलिस कहती है कि झोंपड़ी में आग दिये से लगी। (व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हाउस में अभी होम मिनिस्टर बैठे हैं। इन को पूरी जानकारी है कि क्या सच है। इन से कहिए ये यहां कहें। (व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Sir, I assure the hon. Members that I would call for a report from the State Government. But it is most unfortunate that in Gujarat, this is supported by almost all the parties except the Congress (I) one member of the Janata Party.... (Interruptions). They have opposed this agitation.... (Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): This is not a fact.... (Interruptions).

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The Marxist Communist Party (Interruptions).... I want you to hear me. Why don't you hear? Sir, what is this? They wanted me to speak; but they don't want to hear me. The Marxist Communist Party, one MLA of the Janata Party, all the Harijan Cells of different parties and Congress (I) condemned this agitation against reservation, but nobody from any Opposition party.... (Interruptions).

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): B.J.P. has condemned it.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: No.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: You don't know. What statement are you making!

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT): No.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: BJP is supporting the agitation. (Interruptions) Mr. Nathela Bagara of the BJP was the main man who incited the students. (Interruptions) I have evidence with me that the BJP initially were very active in supporting the medical students, acting behind the scene. Only Congress (I) and one Janata Party MLA....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): One is enough. I have also openly come out. In our national conference, we condemned the violence and supported the reservation.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Even C.P.I. has supported this agitation and it is most unfortunate. Last time while speaking on the report.... (Interruptions) We seek the support of the Opposition in this matter. It is most unfortunate that nobody else has actively come forward to support us on the issue. Hon. Members have pointed out something about the reports appearing in newspapers. I will definitely get it enquired into.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपकी सरकार क्या कर रही है, गुजरात सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : इस देश की सर्वोत्तम सभा की भावनाओं के बाद और सारे हाउस के सभी पार्टियों के सभी सदस्यों की भावनाओं के बाद भी आप अमन-चैन व्यवस्था कायम नहीं करते हैं तो फिर आप मुजरिम हैं। सारे सदन की भावना है कि हरिजनों पर अत्याचार करने वालों पर आप एक्शन लीजिए, उनसे सख्ती से निपटिए।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : हरिजन नौजवानों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है; उन्हें छोड़ा जाए। सबको जेल नहीं भेजा गया है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: On a point of order, under rule 350.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : हम रूल नहीं चाहते। हरिजनों पर अत्याचार बंद करो।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : जो पुलिस सम्मिलित है उसके खिलाफ आप क्या कर रहे हैं। एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के जो लोग सम्मिलित हैं उनके खिलाफ आप क्या कर रहे हैं ? (व्यवधान)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Rule 350 says:

"When a member rises to speak, his name shall be called by the Speaker...."

(Interruptions) I am on a point of order. I have made a point of order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I welcome the gesture made by Shri Mani Ram Bagri. I request all the hon. members from Opposition to condemn this agitation. (Interruptions)

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मकवाना साहब को आप सुन लें। उनको चाहिए कि वह दिलेरी के साथ हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को आश्वासन दें।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : आपको सख्ती के साथ इस एजीटेशन से निपटना चाहिए। हम पूरी तरह से आपके साथ हैं। एंटी रिजर्वेशन मूवमेंट को दबाने में हम आपके साथ हैं।

इस मामले में हमारी पार्टी आपका विरोध नहीं करती है। आप सख्त कार्रवाई करें, हम आप के साथ हैं।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: It is good that you are supporting it here. But may I request you to tell their counterparts in Gujarat to support it and come out in condemning this agitation. If all the parties come out condemning this agitation, I am quite hopeful that this agitation will subside. But it is most unfortunate that nobody has come out with a statement condemning this agitation from Gujarat (Interruptions) I am not talking about the national leaders. I am talking about the Gujarat leaders of various parties.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कांग्रेस आई के आगे से अधिक मेम्बर आरक्षण विरोधी हांगामे में लगे हुए हैं।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : इन्हीं की पार्टी का एक सेशन है जो मौजूदा सरकार के खिलाफ इस आन्दोलन को चला रहा है। यह इनकी पार्टी में साजिश हो रही है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप इनकायरी कराएं। गुजरात के चीफ मिनिस्टर आरक्षण विरोधी तत्वों के साथ मिले हुए हैं। एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन इनका साथ दे रही है। इसके पीछे चीफ मिनिस्टर का हाथ है। आरक्षण विरोधी आन्दोलन में चीफ मिनिस्टर का हाथ है।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : गुजरात के चीफ मिनिस्टर को बरखास्त किया जाए। (व्यवधान)

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: He cannot go on like this.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: We have to clarify this matter. He has made a specific allegation against the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister has clearly condemned this agitation in Vidhan Sabha; he has said that at the cost of our political career, we will maintain reservation for SC&ST.

(Interruptions)

(II) PERMISSION TO FORM TRADE UNIONS BY CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES WORKING IN DEFENCE ESTABLISHMENTS

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Sir, Civilian employees working in Defence establishments are not free to form Trade Unions in Andaman and Nicobar Islands now. There are more than a thousand civilian employees in M.E.S. Establishment. They are engaged in the construction of Jetties, Quarters for the employees, water supply installations etc., for civilian utilisation as well as Naval, Coastal Guard and other defence installations. The same types of work are done by other departments like Andaman Harbour Works and Private contractors. When workmen of the Civilian Departments and Private Contractors are free to form Trade Unions, there cannot be

any reason why the Civilian workmen performing the same work should be debarred or restrained from forming trade unions.

There are about six hundred workmen under this organisation at Campbell Bay (Great Nicobar), all on daily rates fixed by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration under the Minimum Wages Act. Though most of them have rendered seven to eight years of service, an artificial break is given after every three months to deprive them of all the leave benefits, etc., for continuous service. The workers know, they are practically on continuous work, but the break is done in the records by the authorities without the knowledge of the workmen. There are Hind workers and other supervisory staff on paltry wages without any service security.

These workmen are not bound by any Army Act and entitled to any benefits enjoyed by the Defence personnel.

Therefore, I demand that all Civilian employees working under the militarised construction and other departments should be allowed to form their own trade unions without any restriction.

(iii) CONVERSION OF THE NAGERCOIL TELEPHONE EXCHANGE INTO AN AUTOMATIC EXCHANGE

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil): Nagercoil (Kanyakumari District, Tamil Nadu) telephone exchange has to be converted into an automatic exchange and all the other telephone exchanges in the District to be made to merge and amalgamate into the Nagercoil exchange to function as a single exchange so as to enable all the subscribers in the District, who are all residing within a very close distance, to get the benefit of making local calls through it and to avail the benefit of STD and other telephone facilities at the earliest opportunity. Kanyakumari District is very small in size and extent and its

length itself from Cape Camorin to the Kerala border Kaliackavilai is only 34 miles. The density of population and also the percentage of literacy in the District are very high. Nagercoil which is the District Quarter is almost at the centre of it. Now the existing disproportionately large number of telephone exchanges here are scattered, fragmented and irregular. The subscribers have to make trunk calls even to nearby places. To remove these difficulties, Government may be pleased to take early steps for the conversion of Nagercoil exchange into an automatic one and all the other exchanges in the District be amalgamated and linked into a single Nagercoil telephone exchange.

(iv) HARDSHIPS CAUSED TO THE PASSENGERS DUE TO TRAINS CARRYING KISANS FOR THE KISAN RALLY IN DELHI

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The Kishan Rally organised by the Ruling Party in Delhi on 16-2-1981 has caused grave hardship to passengers including delegates to conferences with proper advanced reservations on trains.

The trains coming from Bombay and other places carrying delegates to the National Conference of the Janata Party at Sarnath were detained and delayed due to trains carrying Kisans attending the Ruling Party's rally at New Delhi and as a result the delegates could not reach the Conference in time.

On their return journey from Sarnath Conference of the Janata Party, the delegates including Members of Parliament coming to Delhi to attend the Budget Session were not being allowed and some of the MPs had to force their entry into the train despite advance reservations and travel standing.

This interference with the movement of the passengers is highly objectionable and the government should make a statement in this regard.

(v) NEED FOR DECLARING GAZETTED HOLIDAY ON 18TH FEBRUARY, 1981 IN ORDER TO COMMEMORATE GURU RAVIDASJI'S BIRTHDAY.

श्री सूरजभान (अम्बाला) : सभापति जो, अभी गुजरात में हरिजनों के ऊपर अत्याचार के बारे में बात हुई थी। लेकिन पूरे भारत में जो उन पर अत्याचार हो रहा है और इस हाउस में भी इसाफ नहीं मिला है उसको मैं चर्चा कर रहा हूँ।

There are more than 10 crore Harijans followers of Guru Ravidasji—more than the followers of any other religious Guru in India. Holidays are declared in commemoration of birthdays of all religious Gurus.

This year the birthday of Guru Ravidasji falls on 18th February. It is, therefore, requested that in true spirit of secularism the said day may be declared as a gazetted holiday in all Central Government offices and in the Lok Sabha to remove this glaring discrimination against the Harijans.

Further, the birthdays of Baba Sahib Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and Maharishi Balmikiji may also be declared as gazetted holidays.

In case, however, it is not possible to do so, I demand that there should be only two gazetted holidays viz. on 26th January and 15th August to bring an end to the step-motherly treatment being meted out to SC&ST in this secular country.

(vi) RE. ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Pon-nani): It is shocking that the Aligarh Muslim University was closed down *sine die* on 31st January, 1981. In a pre-dawn swoop, that is, around 3.45 A.M. truck loads of police entered the University. 213 students were arrested and simultaneously a massive operation was launched to evacuate all the hostels. About twenty companies of the Provincial Armed Constabulary and ten of the Central Reserve Police were posted inside the university campus. An unofficial 'curfew' was imposed in the University area.

The high-handed operation was sequel to the most peaceful agitation of the students demanding action against one of the teachers who, in an interview to a national daily published on January 13, had maligned the University and attempted to create disaffection against it. It is painful and regrettable that instead of justifiably proceeding against the concerned teacher, the entire University was closed down and students, who had been peaceful and had refrained from violence, were subjected to a repressive policy. It is noteworthy that after the closure of the University, it has now been found correct and appropriate to serve a charge-sheet against the teacher concerned and subject him to disciplinary action, as reported in the press.

Though it is appreciative that the students have now been released and cases instituted against them have been withdrawn, a great harm has been done. It is also absolutely necessary that the University be opened immediately to save the loss of the academic year.

I urge upon the Government to intervene in the matter and make a statement in the House.

(vii) INCIDENTS AT KURUKSHETRA UNIVERSITY, HARYANA.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : सभापति महोदय, कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों द्वारा ठीक इन्तजाम न करने की वजह से एक ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो गई, जिससे बचा जा सकता था। अधिकारियों में इतनी समझ नहीं थी कि वे इस बात का पहले से अन्दाज़ लगा लेते कि जिस हाल में महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी को दीक्षान्त भाषण देना था, उसमें उतनी जगह है भी कि उसमें सभी छात्र आ सकें। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि लगभग ढाई हजार छात्रों को ही प्रवेश-पत्र दिये गये, जबकि छात्रों की संख्या पांच हजार थी। इससे छात्र उत्तेजित हो उठे और उन्होंने प्रदर्शन किये। पुलिस

अधिकारियों द्वारा छात्रों की गिरफ्तारी और उनके साथ किये गये दुर्व्यवहार के फलस्वरूप लगभग 300 छात्रों को गंभीर चोटें आईं और उनमें से 20 छात्रों की हालत नाजुक है। कुलपति, पुलिस और सिविल अधिकारियों की ज्यादातियों की जांच की जानी चाहिए, ताकि छात्रों की वाजिब शिकायतों को दूर किया जा सके।

चूँकि काफ़ी समय से यह विवाद चल रहा है, अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में हस्तक्षेप करे, विद्यार्थियों को तुरन्त रिहा कराये और न्यायिक जांच हो।

16.30 hrs.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Victoria Memorial Act, 1903, be taken into consideration."

The Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, an autonomous organisation, fully financed by the Department of Culture, was established in 1903 under a Central Act. The Act was passed for the purpose of making provisions for the erection, maintenance and management of the Memorial and for the appointment of a permanent body of trustees.

The Education Minister and the Education Secretary are *ex officio* members of the Board of Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Hall. The Act of 1903 was amended in 1972 to provide for nomination of two persons by the Central Government, having expert knowledge of the exhibits or who are museologists, historians or art historians, as also nomination of other experts by the trustees, with the approval of the Central Government,

to represent the general body of subscribers. This clause which was considered as essential as the then Act, while providing for nomination by the trustees of persons to represent the general body of subscribers, did not lay down any qualification or criteria.

The Committee on Subordinate Legislation, Fifth Lok Sabha, had made certain recommendations about the position of tickets for admission to the Victoria Memorial Hall and for specific incorporation of the rules for creation of posts and regulating the service conditions of the employees of the Hall. The present amendment seeks to amend section 5 of the Act, on the lines of the Salarjung Museum Act, 1961, to empower the Government to make rules for the levy of fees. Opportunity is also being taken to incorporate a provision for laying the rules made by the Central Government before Parliament. It is also proposed to insert a new clause in the Act for empowering the trustees to make regulations for regulating the service conditions of the employees.

I may mention here that in pursuance of the assurance given in Parliament during the discussion on the Victoria Memorial Amendment Bill, a Committee of Experts under the chairmanship of Prof. Nihar Ranjan Ray was appointed in December 1972 to make recommendations for the re-orientation of collections. The Committee *inter alia* recommended that the Museum be converted into a museum covering the period 1750 to 1900. These recommendations were considered by the Trustees, who recommended the period covered should be 1700 to 1900. This was accepted.

I may add that the Victoria Memorial Hall, as a part of the re-orientation programme, proposes to provide a separate gallery, depicting the struggle of the Indigo Planters of the Santhal and other tribals. The Member-Secretary of the Victoria Memorial Hall is in touch with the Universities, scholars

[Shri S. B. Chavan]

and writers to elicit contemporary and authentic visual records of the movement.

With these words, I commend this Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Victoria Memorial Act, 1903, be taken into consideration."

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : सभा-पति महोदय, सन् 1903 का जो विक्टोरिया स्मारक ऐक्ट है उस में जो हम संशोधन करने जा रहे हैं, इस पर मैं शुरू में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हम लोगों को 33 साल आजाद हुए हो चुके हैं लेकिन जिस नाम से अंग्रेजों ने सन् 1903 में यह ऐक्ट बनाया था उसी पर संशोधन करते-करते हम लोग आज सन् 81 तक पहुंच गए हैं। मैं अभी मिनिस्ट्री आफ ऐग्रीकल्चर की तरफ से जब टूर पर गया तो विक्टोरिया मेमोरियल को भी देखने गया। आप को ताज्जुब होगा कि अंग्रेज 33 साल पहले ही हमारे मुल्क को छोड़ कर जा चुके हैं लेकिन एक अंग्रेज उस समय वहां पर खड़ा था, उस ने बड़ी गंजिग दृष्टि से जो वहां पर अरविन्द घोष का स्टेच्यू लगाया है जहां पर पहले जार्ज पंचम का था, उस को देखा और उस को देख कर उस की आंख में खून उतर आया। उस ने पूछा कि यह स्टेच्यू यहां किस ने लगा दिया? यानी आज भी वह विक्टोरिया मेमोरियल को देख कर यह समझता है कि विक्टोरिया मेमोरियल उस की प्रापटी है और जो रूलर्स थे उन की एक यादगार है। मैं सरकार से कहूंगा कि यह जरूरी नहीं है कि हम सन् 1981 ने भी विक्टोरिया मेमोरियल के नाम पर तो इस का संशोधन करें। पूरे देश की बात छोड़ दीजिए हमारे बंगाल के अन्दर ही इतने देशभक्त हुए जो विक्टोरिया की

जालिम सरकार के खिलाफ लड़ते लड़ते शहीद हो गए जिस में खुदीराम बोस, प्रफुल्ल चन्द्र चाकी, भातंग तीहारजा, मास्टर दा और खास तौर से तीन देशभक्त जिन के नाम पर आज भी बंगाल का एक एक बच्चा मर मिटने को तैयार है—बिनोये, दिनेश और बादल, उन में से किसी के नाम पर इस मेमोरियल को रखिए। मैं सरकार से मांग करूंगा कि विक्टोरिया मेमोरियल के नाम पर आप इस में अमेंडमेंट मत करिए बल्कि जो वहां के शहीद हुए हैं उन में से किसी के नाम पर इस विक्टोरिया मेमोरियल को रखिए क्योंकि आज भी जो विदेशी पहुंचता है और हम लोग भी जब विक्टोरिया महारानी की स्टेच्यू को देखते हैं उस हाल में तो वह कोई शोभनीय चीज नहीं लगती। आप उस को किसी म्यूजियम में पहुंचाए और अपने उन देशभक्तों में से किसी भी देशभक्त के नाम पर जो बंगाल का बड़े से बड़ा देशभक्त हो उस का स्टेच्यू आप उस हाल में लगाइए ताकि हम लोगों के दिमाग में भी यह बात उस मेमोरियल में जाने के बाद पैदा हो कि हमारे इन शहीदों ने अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ लड़ कर हिन्दुस्तान को अंग्रेजों से आजाद किया था।

आप देखें, विक्टोरिया मेमोरियल के मेन गेट पर जो स्टेच्यू लगी है, मैं ने अपने गाइड से जो सरकारी गाइड हमारे साथ था, उस से उस के बारे में पूछा कि यह जो महारानी की मूर्ति है, इस की गोद में जो नंगा बच्चा दिखाया गया है इसके क्या मानी हैं, तो उस गाइड ने बताया कि इस की परिभाषा यह है, लोग बताते हैं कि यह हिन्दुस्तान महारानी विक्टोरिया की गोद में दिखाया गया है—नंगा, गरीब और यह इस की मां है। फिर विक्टोरिया मेमोरियल के मेन गेट से जब आप घुसते हैं तो जो कुछ आप देखते हैं, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे स्लेवरी को वह दोहराता है। हम लोग जब वहां पहुंचते हैं तो

हमारे दिमाग में आता है कि हम लोग इन के स्लेव रहे हैं, गुलाम रहे हैं। आप देखिए कि वहां पर कितना बड़ा झूठ है। मैं कहता हूं कि किसी भी हिन्दुस्तानी ने आज तक उस बात को स्वीकार नहीं किया है। उस के मेन गेट पर लिखा है कि हिन्दुस्तान के राजा-महाराजाओं ने और इस देश की जनता ने प्यारवश 12 करोड़ रुपये दे कर इस विक्टोरिया मेमोरियल को बनवाया था। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहूंगा कि इस के ऊपर इतिहासकारों से खोज कराई जाय, हमारा जहां तक ख्याल है किसी भी देशभक्त ने या हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने इस के लिए पैसा नहीं दिया होगा। राजे महाराजे दे सकते थे जो उन के गुलाम थे और जो उन के एजेंट थे। लेकिन इस देश की जनता का जो नाम लिखा गया है, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इस पत्थर को भी बदल कर वहां पर किसी देश भक्त का कोई स्लोगन, चाहे वह सुभाष चन्द्र बोस का हो चाहे किसी और का हो, वह लिखा जाय ताकि उस मेमोरियल के अन्दर घुसते ही हमारे अंदर देशभक्ति पैदा हो।

दूसरी बात जो मंत्री महोदय ने कही है कि हैदराबाद में जो सालारजंग संग्रहालय है उस की तरह इस के ऊपर वह टिकट लगाना चाहते हैं, इस सम्बन्ध में मैं सरकार से मांग करूंगा कि अगर आप इस मेमोरियल को देशभक्तों की स्टेच्यू से सजाते हैं, उस में हमारे देश भक्तों के स्टेच्यू लगाते हैं, उसका नाम बदल कर देशभक्तों के नाम पर रखते हैं तो बेशक आप टिकट लगाइए लेकिन जिन लोगों ने हमें सैकड़ों वर्ष गुलाम रखा उन के स्टेच्यू को देखने के लिए आप हम से पैसा लें यह इस मुल्क के लोग कभी बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे। इसलिए आप इस में यह संशोधन मत करिए। मैं सरकार से यह कहूंगा कि इस में अमेंडमेंट आप बेशक करिए लेकिन इस का नाम किसी

भी देशभक्त के नाम पर रखिए, खास तौर से बंगाल के जितने भी देशभक्त हुए, कोई एक नहीं हजारों बंगालियों ने अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ी उनमें से किसी के नाम पर आप इस का नाम रखिए। आप इसका एक्सटेंशन करके उसके बराबर इसमें स्टेच्यू लगाइए और हमारे जितने हिन्दुस्तान के देशभक्त हैं, उनकी विक्टोरिया मेमोरियल के मुकाबले की बिल्डिंग बनाकर एक कम्पैरेटिव स्टीडी बना कर हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को बताइए कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोग आज़ादी को हासिल करने के लिए जुल्म के खिलाफ किस तरह से लड़े थे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूं।

16.40- hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair].

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): The hon. Member has expressed his views on the title of this Bill. I fully agree with the proposition. It is high time that we look at this Bill of 1903 and change the title of this Bill. But that should not give a right to dismantle or change the monument. We should not be fanatic with regard to monument and other things which are established there.

After going through the Statement of Objects and Reasons, I find four reasons which have been given. The first is: give wider representation. I am sorry to say that are seven ex-officio Members are there—the Governor of West Bengal, Chief Justice of High Court, West Bengal and all the officers. How are they going to represent this? What will be their suggestion to the improvement of this museum? I am afraid the representation of these ex-officio Members will not in any way be conducive to the proper functioning, improvement and expansion of this establishment. We had the privilege

[Shri Xavier Arakal]

to visit the famous Salar Jung Museum. We had an opportunity to discuss with the establishment. We were surprised to find that once in a year a meeting was held. We do not want this to happen to this institution.

My first submission is that these seven ex-officio Members of this institution should be eliminated.

The second point which is given here is to levy fees for admitting persons to the Memorial. We are in the dark as to how much money is going to be collected and how that money is going to be utilized and for what purpose. It is not stated here.

There is another point which the Statement of Objects and Reasons give. That is the recommendation of the Subordinate Legislative Committee. In this House I have been repeatedly demanding that the rules must accompany the draft Bill. On going through this Act of 1903 I find the following line in the Statement of Objects and Reasons—

“A draft of the rules which the Governor General-in-Council proposes to issue at once in the event of the Bill becoming law is appended for general information”.

What I am submitting is, it is high time, when the Bill is introduced in this House, draft rules also accompanied it and this is a good precedent for that proposition. People will have proper information how this Act is going to be implemented and executed and what will be the power of the Executive while implementing the objects of this Act.

I have another reason to give. Please refer to the proposed section:

“6(1) The Trusts may, with the previous approval of the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, make regulations,

not inconsistent with this Act and the rules made thereunder, for enabling the body to discharge its functions under this Act”.

My point is, if it is inconsistent with the main Act, they cannot do it. If it is consistent with the Act, why should they get the approval of the Central Government. It does not make any sense to me. I hope, the hon. Minister has understood my proposition. This breeds bureaucratic supremacy over democracy. We are giving more powers to bureaucrats here. For small things, they have to come from Calcutta to Delhi. Why can't we have an autonomous body which will look after its functions and duties properly? Should we not have that?

Then, if you refer to Clause 2, it says:

“(3A) If any of the Trustees referred to in clauses (b), (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h) of sub-section (1) is unable to attend any meeting of the Trustees, he may, with the previous approval of the Chairman, authorise in writing a person to do so.”

How does it help if he can be absent? If a person is not able to attend a meeting, why should he be in the Committee? This provision clearly reveals how bureaucrats function. My suggestion is, if a person is unable to attend two meetings consecutively, he should not be allowed again.

Now, these are the suggestions I have to make. I hope, the hon. Minister will consider them. The first is that the number of ex-officio members should be reduced. The second is, if a member is not able to attend two meetings consecutively, he should not be allowed to attend again. The third is that the words, in Clause 6, “with the previous approval of the Central Government” should be deleted. Above all, the title “The

Victoria Memorial Act, 1903" be replaced by an appropriate title, as the hon. Member who preceded me suggested, like "The Gandhi Memorial Act" or something like that, I hope, appropriate steps will be taken in the direction of the suggestions made by me. With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: (Calcutta South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill has been brought forward with a definite purpose.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons says:

"It is proposed to amend this section suitably for giving wider representation, as recommended by the Trustees."

Wider representation of whom? As my predecessor has made it amply clear, even in this amendment, the presence of ex-officio members is such that it will be nothing but simply bureaucratic management. Democracy has degenerated into bureaucracy. Let us not help in the process of further degeneration. I fully support the view of my predecessor that the title should be changed immediately. It is irksome to find that even after so many years of Independence, we are continuing with these imperialist statues and names. I am not an anarchist. I know that they are a part of our history. But we must condemn them as exhibits in a museum where our people should see that these were the people who killed us, who tortured us and who kept us in slavery for 200 years. Unfortunately, in our country, we have some *kala sahibs* who are very much interested in keeping up the old tradition. I know that even the members of the ruling party have to agree and they always agree to change the name. I was following the debates of 1972 and I observed that this suggestion was made even then. I know our present Education Minister. He has liberal

views. I know he will agree and the whole House will agree that at least in this year, 1981, we should change the name. I do not mind if it is in the name of Mahatma Gandhi or Subhash Chandra Bose or Bhagat Singh or Prafulla Chaki or anybody. That can be decided. But, it should be a living memorial of anti-imperialist revolution.

As to the representation, there should be some ex-officio member. But the number should be reduced to the minimum and I suggest to the Hon. Education Minister inclusion of some Members of Parliament and some Members of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly. In that case, both the Parliament and West Bengal Assembly will be represented and there will be some sort of popular control and popular check. ..

There is a suggestion from Victoria Memorial Authorities that it needs expansion and also that new exhibits should be included. I think Government should give a serious consideration to it and try to expand and also increase the number of exhibits.

The administration of the Victoria Memorial needs some change. Without going into the details, I would urge upon the Education Minister to first of all redress the grievances of the employees. Since Victoria Memorial is in my Constituency, I know some of the grievances of the employees. I would request the Education Minister to look into the grievances of the employees of this memorial.

I want to put forth another suggestion. You now that there is light and sound programme in the Red Fort and all the people who come to Delhi pay a visit to the Red Fort. They see the Light and Sound Programme. They learn about the freedom struggle. I do not know why something like this could not be done in Calcutta and also in this Memorial. Through Light and Sound, you can show the people how our people fought and how we achieved our independence. As the Hon. Education

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]

Minister was saying, this Santhal revolt, indigo revolt, all these things, can be depicted there and that will be some sort of education to our people as to how our people fought for our independence, how our heroes fought for independence. So, I suggest that this should be introduced and it should be made very popular in Calcutta. I also suggest that a little fee can be charged, a nominal entry fee.

I would like to emphasise another point though not directly pertaining to it.

I visited the Calcutta museum and I am a witness to the poor maintenance of the museum despite the fact that this museum is one of the best and the biggest museums in India. It is now in a clumsy state. The good exhibits are going to be destroyed. This is all due to the poor maintenance of the museum. I request the Education Minister to probe into the matter.

You will be astonished to hear that even rain waters soak into some of the exhibits and they are going to be destroyed. I would urge upon the Education Minister to see that such museums are protected and maintained well and that the whole administration is geared up.

With these words, I agree with the purpose of this Bill that it needs wider representation, and if our Education Minister accepts at least some of the suggestions we have put forward by Members from this side and also Members from that side, I shall have no hesitation in supporting this Bill wholeheartedly.

श्री मल चन्द डगगा (पाली) :
सभापति जी मेरे पूर्व बोलने वाले वक्ता देश की भावना की ओट में बात कह रहे थे और सच बात कह रहे थे। ये हमारे चत्ताण साहब हैं, ये मराठा हैं, ये शिवाजी की भूमि से आये हैं। कोई चीज विक्टोरिया

के राजाओं ने या सूबेदारों ने बना दी तो शिवाजी की भूमि से आये चत्ताण साहब के खुद के दिमाग में यह बात आनी चाहिए थी कि अगर 12 करोड़ रुपया इकट्ठा कर के 1903 में कोई चीज बना दी गई और कोई कानून बना दिया गया तो उसको बे ठीक करते। क्या वे उस विक्टोरिया की याद बनाए रखना चाहते हैं जिसने हमारे ऊपर शासन किया, जिसके अंग्रेजों ने हमारा कैसा शोषण किया, कैसा उन्होंने हमारे साथ व्यवहार किया। क्या चत्ताण साहब को विक्टोरिया की याद बनाये रखने के लिए यह बिल इण्ट्रोड्युश करना पड़ा है ?

पहले सन् 1973 के अन्दर और 1974 में आखिरी बार यहाँ की पार्लियामेंट की सवोरडिनेट लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी ने कहा था कि आप मेहरबानी कर के रूल्स एण्ड रेगुलेशंस बनाइए। अब मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद दूँ या आपके व्युरोक्रेट्स को धन्यवाद दूँ कि वे सवोरडिनेट लेजिस्लेशन बनाने की कोई परवाह नहीं करते ?

17 hrs.

1974 में जो आवश्यकशंस की गई उनका मैं सिर्फ रिलेवेंट पोर्शन पढ़ रहा हूँ :—

"The Committee are distressed to note that large number of Acts still do not provide for laying of Rules on the Table. Besides the Acts mentioned in para 6, certain other Acts might also not be having such a provision. It is incomprehensible that, even 20 years after the Committee had made the aforesaid recommendation, Bill should not have been brought providing for laying of Rules before Parliament. It is hardly necessary for the Committee to emphasize the imperative need for incorporation of such a provision in Acts..

"They are surprised that their recommendation made in para 36-37 of Third Report (First Lok Sabha) for incorporation of a provision in Acts for laying of rules framed thereunder before Parliament, though accepted by Government, has not been kept in view while bringing Amending Bills subsequent to the presentation of that Report to the House on the 3rd May, 1955.

"The Committee earnestly desire all Ministries/Departments to undertake examination of all Acts with which they are administratively concerned in order to find out which of them do not contain a provision for laying of Rules before Parliament and to incorporate this provision in the Acts at their earliest."

शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने एक मेहरबानी की कि 9 साल के बाद यह काम किया। पार्लियामेंट में यह बात 9 साल पहले आती रही। वैसे दो शिक्षा मंत्री यहां पर बैठे हैं, एक राज्य शिक्षा मंत्री और एक ये बैठे हैं। 9 साल बाद एक तोहफा मिला है। मुझे अफसोस है कि हमारे ऊपर ब्यूरोक्रेसी इतनी हावी हो गई है कि सारी सत्ता ये अपने हाथ में लेना चाहते हैं। 1903 में ऐक्ट बन गया और रूल्स बन गए। रूल्स ऐसे बने कि आज तक हाउस में नहीं आए। अब उसको अमेंड करने की तकलीफ क्यों की है। मंत्री जी इतना कष्ट उठा रहे हैं। अगर बदलना ही है तो पूरा बदल दीजिए। 1981-82 के अन्दर जब ऐक्ट अमेंड करते हैं तो क्या यह बात नए जमाने से मेल खाती है। यह 1903 का ऐक्ट है। एक-दो सेंटेंस इसके तोड़-मरोड़ कर रख देते हैं और कह देते हैं कि ऐक्ट अमेंड कर दिया। हम लोग पढ़ते कम हैं, क्योंकि समय नहीं रहता, कई कामों में उलझे रहते हैं। देखिए कि 1903 के ऐक्ट को आपने अमेंड किया और सभापति के पद पर किसे बैठा रहे हैं, गवर्नर, एक्स आफिशियो,

चीफ जस्टिस, आप बिल को पढ़िये। शायद शिक्षा मंत्री जी "ला" भी जानते हैं।

Governor—ex-officio;

Chief Justice of the High Court—ex-officio;

Three persons to be chosen by the Central Government—one chosen in consultation with the State Government of West Bengal, then a representative of the Central Government as ex-officio; and a representative of the Central Government as ex-officio, a representative of the Central Government in the Ministry of Finance, the Mayor, an officer not below the rank of Accountant General.

एक बात होनी चाहिए। कलकत्ता के म्यूजियम के लिए दिल्ली से बड़े-बड़े सरकारी अधिकारियों को जाना चाहिए और एक दिन का भत्ता 8000 रुपये एक मीटिंग का होना चाहिए। ये जो सारी म्यूजियम की मीटिंग्स होती हैं, उनसे मैंने यह नतीजा निकाला है। इन मीटिंग्स में जाने के लिए दिल्ली से 20-20 आदमी, 5 मिनिस्टर, 5 सेक्रेटरी चलते हैं। कहा जा रहे हैं, हमारे म्यूजियम की मीटिंग है वहां पिकनिक स्पॉट पर जाना है। गवर्नर साहब को इस बात को देखने की फुर्सत नहीं है। उसमें पार्लियामेंट का कोई मेंबर नहीं होता और न ही कोई रिप्रेजेंटेटिव होता है। बस 2-4 अमेंडमेंट कर दें और लोगों के सामने रख दें। यह आप क्या कर रहे हैं? गवर्नर साहब नहीं आएंगे, चीफ जस्टिस नहीं आएंगे, फिनांस सेक्रेटरी नहीं आएंगे, कौन जाएगा, वे जिसको चाहेंगे उसको भेज देंगे और कैसे भेज देंगे तो आप कह रहे हैं कि :—

"If any of the trustees referred to in clauses (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h) of sub-section (1) are unable to attend any meeting of the trustees, he may, with the previous approval of the Chairman, authorise in writing a person to do so."

What is the purpose behind it?

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

पहले तो गवर्नर साहब लिखेंगे कि वे साहब नहीं आ रहे हैं, इनकी जगह ये आ रहे हैं और इसको अप्रूव करिए। आप इतना ही कह दीजिए कि मेरी जगह पर वे आ रहे हैं। होना यह चाहिए कि मिनिस्टर साहब नहीं आ रहे हैं, उनकी जगह स्टेट मिनिस्टर आ रहे हैं, वस बात खत्म हुई, लेकिन नहीं। इसके लिए अप्रूवल लें गवर्नर साहब का।

ये जो बिल इस प्रकार से पेश करते हैं, इसमें कभी यह भी देखा जाए कि इसमें कोई रिप्रेजेंटेटिव भी है या नहीं। किन-किन आदमियों को लगाना चाहिए। आप इस ऐक्ट को अमेंड कर रहे हैं। इसकी क्लोज छः तो आप देखें :

"The trustees may appoint a person to act as Secretary".

एक्स बाई जैड किसी को भी सैक्रेटरी बनाया जा सकता है। कौन सैक्रेटरी और कौन राजा महाराजा? कुछ लोग हैं जो ट्रस्टी बन गए हैं। किसी को सैक्रेटरी बना देंगे। अब इसकी क्या जरूरत है? क्यों नहीं ट्रस्टीज को ही एमेंड किया जाता है? अब सैक्रेटरी क्या करेगा? इस में लिखा हुआ है :

"Orders of payment of money on behalf of the trustees shall be authenticated and signed by two trustees and countersigned by the Secretary".

वह काउंटरसाइन करेगा। आप ऐक्ट को एमेंड कर रहे हैं तो मेहरबानी करके ऐक्ट को थोड़ा आप गहराई से देख तो लें। आप को चाहिए था कि आप वकीलों से, म्यूजियम वालों से सलाह लेते और तब संशोधन लाते। इसके बजाय ब्यूरोक्रेट्स ने जो कुछ आपको लिख कर दे दिया उसको आप ने ला कर हमारे सामने रख दिया और

हमसे पारित करवा लिया। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए।

मुझे आप बताएं कि कितनी मीटिंग होती हैं और एक मीटिंग पर कितना खर्चा होता है। पंद्रह मंम्बर हुए, एक्स आफिशो मैम्बर हुए वे सब जाते हैं और खर्चा होता है। कितना एक मीटिंग पर होता है यह तो आप बता दें। किसी की अपनी औरत के साथ लड़ाई हुई और उसने कहा कि मुझे जाने दो और सैक्रेटरी ने कहा घूम आएंगी, हवाई जहाज में चली जाएंगी, खाना गवर्नर साहब दे देंगे और वह चली गई। 1981 में इस तरह के बिल ला कर और उनको पास करवा कर आप बड़े खुश होते हैं। कोई परपज उस एमेंडमेंट का नहीं होता है।

पार्लियामेंट की सबोर्डिनेट लैजिस्लेशन कमेटी होती है। वह रिपोर्ट देती है। जब उसकी रिपोर्ट को नहीं माना जाता है तो यह हाउस का अपमान होता है। ब्यूरोक्रेट्स को जितने रूल्ज और रेग्युलेशंज होते हैं उन सब को टेबल पर रखना चाहिए। लेकिन वे पांच-पांच और दस-दस साल तक परवाह ही नहीं करते हैं। वे समझते हैं कि ये तो खुदा के बनाए हुए रूल्ज हैं इनको रखने की क्या जरूरत है। इतने वें शक्तिमान हैं। त्रिपाठी जी ने एक बार कहा था कि हम लोग तो कैज्युल लेबर हैं और ये परमामेंट लेबरर्ज हैं।

स्मारक किस काम आते हैं? बिक्टोरिया बड़ी बहादुर औरत थी। लेकिन जिसके जमाने में सरदार भगत सिंह जैसे शहीदों को फांसी दी गई उससे आंखों में खून उत्तर आता है।

मैं चाहता हू कि इसको पास करवाने के बजाय इसको आप वापिस ले लें।

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT
(Rajgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the hon. Minister of

Education for having suddenly woken up to fulfil the longstanding assurance of many years given in the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

It is a welcome thing. I have certain constructive suggestions to make. I will not repeat what my hon. colleagues have already said.

Time has now come when all these out-dated Acts concerning the museums, archives and libraries be done away with and some homogenous legislation for all the Museum is brought forward. Let a joint select committee of Parliament be formed and the experts called so as to have one composite legislation to control and maintain such important national institutions like museums.

Sir, many developments have taken place. The way of looking at museums fifty years back was totally different from what it is now. Now these pieces of exhibits have become very valuable. I have had the honour of being a Trustee of the prince of wales Muscum at Bombay. I was a nominated member of the government. I worked there and found that the financial constraints are so many that ultimately we have to seek the permission of the Maharashtra government to levy admission fee. I am not against the admission fee if it is nominal but unless we had raised the funds the exhibits would have gone o dogs or the dust bin.

So, Sir, let us have a composite legislation to control all the museums together and then annul these out-dated Acts. Similarly, I would like to have uniform rules for all the museums. A few exceptions may be made if original trust deed had implied certain conditions, then in that museum a rule or two may be different, but time has now come when we should not treat museums individually.

Sir, as has been pointed out, it is true that it is difficult to have a common date of holding a meeting with persons like the Governor of the State and then the Chief Justice of the

State. Therefore, Mr. Daga, correctly asked as to how many meetings have taken place uptil now. Possibly very few. The whole thing is left to the curator of the museum or some bureaucrat who make a suggestion here and there but does not attend to the totality of the problems which he museums are facing. These *ex-officio* member do not really represent the museologist and art exhibit experts. Therefore, if the government gives an assurance today that they will think on these lines to have a composite bill for controlling all the museums then we can make some concrete suggestions.

Sir, there is a Board of Museums. One Member from the Lok Sabha and one Member from the Rajya Sabha are associated there. I had the honour of being elected in 1973 to this body. Sir, till today no meeting has been held. I asked my party Minister of Education in the Janata Government: "Why are you not holding the meeting?" He said: "well, this Committee is too unwieldy, I am going to make it a composite body; then I will call the meeting." In the meantime, the Government charged. Now the new Minister has come to occupy the Chair. That Board has now become defunct. My Point is that the Government is not serious about it. For wider representation, I do feel that local legislators and experts in museums and Members of Parliament should be associated. Alert members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha and local legislators will be taking lot of interest in the development of museums as a whole. As the hon. Members are aware, our country has got very many valuable art objects. There are very many historical monuments which we have got in our country. They are being kept in a very poor condition. In the Prince of Wales Museum at Bombay the dome had cracked. It required Rs. 7½ lakhs to have it repaired. The Museum had no money. May I tell you that it took 10 years for them to get the necessary fund from the Central and State Governments? I would have fully congratuated you, Mr. Minister, if you

[Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit]

had brought in a comprehensive Bill on Museums. Here, Sir, it is not merely a question of only fulfilling the assurance given to the Subordinate Legislation Committee. If you had done that I would have doubly congratulated you. I hope that the hon. Minister would attend to all the problems connected with Museums and that he would bring in some uniform rules to deal with all museums in the country as a whole. I do hope that he will take some concrete steps for the maintenance, preservation and development of museums all over the country. What happens is, the foreign tourists who come and visit our country, value all our art objects and our museums very much. They greatly appreciate our works of art. But we find that some of these museums are not even lighted properly. If you go to London or any other country abroad you will find that their museums are properly lighted. They are put in a clean and attractive condition and they are regularly shown to the tourists. You have also to see that our museums are properly lighted. They may also be shown to the tourists. You have will encourage tourism also. Museums have come to occupy a very important place in the development of tourism as a whole. Composite regulation and homogeneous rules on Museums is the only way by which you can deal with this very important problem. I do hope that the Government will apply its mind to these objectives. Thank you.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): I stand to support this Bill. I have to offer a few suggestions in this connection.

Regarding the Title, I fully agree with the suggestions made by my esteemed colleague that the Title 'Victoria Memorial Act' should be changed and the museum should be named after some of our eminent

persons from the country. I also agree with the suggestion made by my friend Dr. Pandit that there should be a common law for all the museums in the country.

Now, Sir, coming to the question of the change of the Title of the Act, if that has to be done, then, it will be necessary for us to change the preamble of the Act which states as follows:

"Whereas it is intended to erect at Calcutta a building as a memorial of the life and reign of Her late Majesty Victoria of the United Kingdom, of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Empress of India."

So, this is what you find in the Act of 1903. Till today this is continuing.

Do we accept that Queen Victoria is the Empress of India and that this building is a memorial or the life and reign of Queen Victoria? My point is this, that so long as you are not going to make any change in the Preamble, the suggestions made by our esteemed colleagues for change of the Title of the Act is not possible. So, I request Government to seriously consider the question of change of the Preamble and the Title of the Act.

I would therefore, respectfully submit to the hon. Minister to consider this suggestion of mine very seriously, withdraw this Bill and come with a new Bill with a change in the Preamble.

The second suggestion which I would like to make is about the museums. Suggestions have already been made by other friends in this regard. Let us have one homogeneous law so that there may not be any difference in various legislations.

Now coming to this particular Bill, I feel that though the object is good...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you mean to say that in regard to the Preamble the same thing continues in this Bill also?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: It still continues. Therefore, I am appealing to the hon. Minister when we are making these changes in this Act—we are getting opportunities to make changes in this Act after so many years—we should also change this particular Preamble. Sir, I also do not agree with Mr. Arakal who said that monuments should be there. I totally disagree with him. I have been suggesting that they should be removed and they should be replaced with those of Mahatmaji, Panditji, Subhash Chandra Boseji, etc. This particular museum should be renamed. I therefore submit that the preamble should be changed.

Sir, the statement of Objects and reasons mentions as follows:

"It is proposed to amend this section suitably for giving wider representation, as recommended by the Trustees."

Of course, I do not know what his recommendations have been made by the Trustees. Now, the hon. Minister in his speech made a reference to the recommendation of the Trustees for giving wider representation.

17.23 hrs.

[SHRI GULSHER AHMED *in the Chair.*]

I do not find any wider representation has been given. In this connection I have given an amendment to this particular Clause and by that amendment I have suggested that some more persons should be included as Trustees. In the original Act the President of Bengal Chamber of Commerce was mentioned as one of the Trustees. Now I do not understand why in giving wider representation, he has been dropped as one of the Trustees.

The second submission which I would like to make is this. In fact, this particular memorial is in Calcutta

in West Bengal. It is necessary that wider representations should be given under this Act to persons of West Bengal. Therefore, I would suggest that that representation can be given by accepting my amendment No. 8 which reads as follows:—

"Two representatives of West Bengal Assembly to be elected by the Assembly and the Chief Minister of West Bengal Government."

If you see the list of the Trustees in Clause 2 we do not find any representation except the Chief Justice of the West Bengal High Court and the Mayor of the Corporation. I would therefore request the hon. Minister that more representatives from the West Bengal Government should be included as Trustees.

Then, sub-clause (ii) of the main Clause 2 states as follows:

"(3A) If any of the Trustees referred to in clauses (b), (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h) of sub-section (1) is unable to attend any meeting of the Trustees he may, with the previous approval of the Chairman, authorise in writing a person to do so."

Now, all these persons who have been mentioned in clauses (b), (d), (e), (f) (g) and (h) are in *ex officio* capacity. So, can the Chief Justice appoint his personal Secretary or his Stenographer by proxy or under authority?

That he may do, but that is a different matter. We do not know what may happen in the days to come. While legislating it must be mentioned as to what person with what qualifications can be authorised to attend the meetings by the *ex officio* trustees. I submit that this is a lacuna and this gives a power to the persons mentioned in clauses (b), (d)

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

(e), (f), (g) and (j) of sub-section (1) to make use of this particular authority which is given by way of proxy. I request that the required changes may be made in this clause.

Further, you have also mentioned that this can be done with the previous approval of the Chairman. I have gone through this Bill and if I mistake not, I do not find any provision in this Bill for the appointment of a Chairman. Who is going to be the Chairman of the various trustees? The Bill, however, mentioned that the previous approval of the Chairman is to be taken in this case when provision for selection of Chairman is not provided in the Act.

According to clause 2(i), four persons have to be nominated by the trustees from among certain categories of persons. Now, who are these trustees. The persons to be appointed under clause 2(i) are also the trustees. Therefore, it would be necessary to mention that the four persons would be nominated initially by the trustees mentioned at (a) to (h) of the same clause.

Now, I come to clause 4 of the Bill, which seeks to insert new section 6. A reference to this was made by Shri Daga also. Is it necessary that power should be given to the trustees to make regulations? There are regulations, rules and provisions of the main Act; and while giving effect to this Act one will have to consider all these provisions—which becomes a cumbersome procedure. I suggest that this clause should be deleted and instead, all the rule-making power should be given to the Central Government under clause 3 of this Bill, so that the contradiction which we find in this Bill and other Acts would not be there. Clause 4 may be deleted.

If we take into consideration the suggestions that my other colleagues have made and I have made, especially with regard to the preamble, I feel that instead of getting through this Bill, it would be better to withdraw the Bill, and redraft it suitably. I support the objects of the Bill, but I am unable to support this particular Bill as it is drafted and presented to the House.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा) :
सभापति महोदय इस बिल के सिलसिले में बहुत सारी बातों की चर्चा हुई है। मैं इस के एक दो सवालों पर बोलते हुए अपनी राय जाहिर करना चाहता हूँ। 1903 में इस का औरिजिनल बिल बनने के बाद इस में कुछ त्रुटियों हुई थीं जिस के मुताबिक भारतीय इतिहास के एक म्यूजियम के रूप में इस को रखने का प्रावधान किया गया था। अभी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इस के नाम की चर्चा की है और उस में तबदीली करने की मांग की है। उस के लिए उन्होंने अपने सुझाव पेश किए हैं और यह सही भी है। सही इसलिए है कि आजादी के बाद इतने साल गुजर गए, इस के बाद भी गुलामी के अवशेष हम लोगों के सामने मौजूद रहें इस रूप में यह किसी भी स्वतन्त्र देश के लिए शोभनीय बात नहीं कही जा सकती। ब्रिटिश का नाम हटाने के पछे जो तथ्य है और जो समझ है वह समझ यह नहीं कि अगर इंग्लैंड के कोई ऐसे आदमी होते जो हमारे देश के प्रति वफादार होते, जो हमारे देश की तरक्की चाहते होते, हमारे आजादी की लड़ाई का समर्थन किए होते, उन के नाम पर यह मेमोरियल होता तो हम लोग निश्चित तौर पर उस का स्वागत करते लेकिन ब्रिटिश का भारत विरोधी इतिहास की चर्चा मैं करना नहीं चाहता, सभी लोग जानते हैं और इसलिए जो आज यह मांग उठ रही है या इस के पहले भी जो मांग उठी है जिस में नाम बदलने की मांग की गई है, मैं समझता हूँ वह दुरुस्त है।

एक एन्युअल रिपोर्ट है मिनिस्ट्री आफ एजुकेशन, डिपार्टमेंट आफ मोशल वेलफेयर एंड कल्चर की 1977 की; उस में दो बातों पर इस सिलसिले में चर्चा की गई है। एक बात की चर्चा तो यह की गई है कि विक्टोरिया मेमोरियल हाल में जो दरबार-हाल है उस का रिमोडेलिंग किया जाएगा एंज ए पीपल्स हाल और वहां पर एक ओडियोविजुअल कम एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव ब्लाक बनाया जायेगा। मंत्री महोदय ने संशोधन विधेयक पेश करते हुए इस सवाल पर कोई चर्चा नहीं की। यह सदन इस बात को जानना चाहेगा कि कई साल हुए, इस सिलसिले में जो तज्ज्वे आई, जो रेकमैडेशन की गई हैं आखिर उनके संबध में क्या प्रगति हुई है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि उसी एन्युअल रिपोर्ट में इस बात की भी चर्चा की गई है कि इस मेमोरियल के अन्दर एक सेन्टर (केन्द्र) स्थापित किया जायेगा जिसमें कलकत्ता के सिलसिले में एडवॉन्स स्ट्रेड की व्यवस्था रहेगी। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि यह जो दो सुझाव दिये गए उनके संबध में अभी तक क्या प्रगति हुई है, अगर कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है तो उसका क्या कारण है? इस बात में तो कोई शक नहीं है कि यह जो सुझाव है वह बहुत अच्छे हैं और उनको वाजाय्ता एग्जीक्यूटिव कमेटी आफ ट्रस्टीज ने मजूर किया है। फिर कोई वजह नहीं है कि जो इतने अच्छे सुझाव दिए गए हैं उन पर अमल क्यों न किया जाए।

अभी मेरे पूर्ववक्ताओं ने इस बात की चर्चा की है कि इसमें सन 1700 से लेकर 1900 तक का जो राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन रहा, उसे देश-भक्ति के आन्दोलन की यादगार को सजोकर रखा जाए। जहां तक नामों का संबध है, यहां पर कुछ नाम आए हैं और मैं समझता हूँ खास तौर पर बंगाल स्टेट से जो सरोकार

रखते हों उनको रखने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। देश के ऐसे शासक जो कि इस देश के खिलाफ रहे हों उनका मेमोरियल संजोने की कोशिश की जा रही है, इसको समाप्त करके देशभक्तों का यादगार को संजोने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कदप (आंवला) : माननीय सभापति जी, जहां तक इस बिल के कानूनी पहलू का प्रश्न है, श्री मूलचन्द डागा, श्री अराकल और श्री पार्लेकर ने जो कुछ कहा है उससे मैं सहमत हूँ। इसमें एक व्यवस्था यह भी होनी चाहिए कि कोई भी बिल जब पार्लमेंट में आए तो डेफ़िट रूल साथ में आने चाहिए ताकि सहो तरीके से उन पर विचार किया जा सके। इस बिल से स्पष्ट है कि इस मेमोरियल का इन्तजाम पूरी तरह से नौकरशाहों को मिलेगा। मैं तो कहूंगा कि यह विक्टोरिया मेमोरियल बिल जो है वह एक काला, ब्लैक मेमोरियल बिल है। इसकी बिल्डिंग जो है उसमें जब हम घुसते हैं तो मालूम होता है कि हमारा बेबसी का, हमारा परतन्त्रता का कैसा रूप रहा है। जब हम नांचे के हिस्से में जाते हैं तब भी हमें अपने देश के बारे में कुछ भी देखने को नहीं मिलता, केवल एक कोने में हमारे राष्ट्रीय नेताओं के फोटो हैं। ऐसा लगता है जैसे हमारे राष्ट्रीय महापुरुषों को एक कोने में इकट्ठा करके कारागार में डाल दिया गया है। एक तो इस मेमोरियल का जो नाम है उसको तुरन्त बदला जाए क्योंकि यह नाम हमारे गुलामी का प्रतीक है। इन सारे चिन्हों को मिटाकर, विक्टोरिया मेमोरियल नाम रखने के बजाय, जिन्होंने अंग्रेजों हुकूमत से टक्कर लेने के लिए आजाद हिन्द फौज का गठन किया था उन सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के नाम पर इसका नाम रखा जाए ताकि इस देश के लोग समझ सकें कि इस

[श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप]

देश के महान पुषों ने किस तरह से अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यवाद की हुकूमत से टक्कर ली थी ।

जहां तक उसमें जो कुछ भी सामग्री है, वह हमारी परतन्त्रता का प्रतीक है, साम्राज्यवादी वैभव की प्रतीक है, उसको हटाने और 75 फी. सदी जो बंगाल में महान पुष हुए हैं, जिन्होंने कुर्बानियां दी हैं, उसमें उनके इतिहास के पन्ने जोड़ने चाहिए, उनकी स्मारक सामग्री होनी चाहिए तभी हम समझ सकते हैं कि इस ब्रिटिश ममोरियल का हमारे ऊपर जो काला धब्बा है, वह मिट सकेगा और भारत के लोगों के लिए आप फीस लगा रहे हैं उसमें घुसने के लिए कि वे जाकर देखें कि हमारी परतन्त्रता की हालत क्या रही थी। एक और अजीब बात है कि कुछ विशेष तारीखों के बाद कोई इतिहास का पन्ना उसमें नहीं जोड़ा जा सकता ताकि हमेशा हम अंग्रेजी हुकूमत के कारनामों को याद करते रहें। इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि हमारे इतिहास के पन्ने उसमें न जुड़ पायें यह रिस्ट्रिक्शन हटानी चाहिए।

इसके अलावा मैं वहां के कर्मचारियों के बारे में जरूर कहूंगा। बिना रिस्ट्रिक्शन, बिना किसी कंस्ट्रिक्शन के तय किए हुए किस तरह की सर्विस कडीशनस होंगी, इस तरह के पुरे अधिकार ट्रस्टीज को दे दिए गए हैं, जो कि आज के जमाने में इस तरह के अधिकार देना उचित नहीं है। या तो ऐक्ट के मातहत ऐसी व्यवस्था कर देनी चाहिए ताकि वहां के ट्रस्टी और वहां का मैनेजमेंट उन कर्मचारियों के साथ अन्याय न कर सके। आज भी वहां के कर्मचारियों के साथ अन्याय होता है और उन लोगों की बातों को सुना नहीं जाता है। जब तक हम ऐक्ट में इस तरह का संशोधन

नहीं करेंगे, तब तक वहां के कर्मचारियों को संरक्षण नहीं मिल पाएगा। वहां के कर्मचारियों को संरक्षण दिलाना हमारी जिम्मेदारी है।

हमको, वहां पर यह भी पता लगा है कि यह ब्रिटिश ममोरियल इसी तरह से रखना चाहते हैं और इसकी टक्कर का एक राष्ट्रीय महापुषों का एक दूसरा साम्य बनाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उसके लिए हम धन इतना खर्च करें जब हमारे पास एक बिल्डिंग है और उसमें सारी व्यवस्था है, केवल कुछ सामग्री को हटाना है और कुछ राष्ट्रीय सामग्री लानी है। स्वामी विवेकानन्द से लेकर रानी रासमति देवी तक और वहां भी एक से एक बड़े-व्यक्ति पैदा हुए हैं, जो जनता के लोग रहे हैं। सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के नाम से इस ममोरियल को कर दिया जाए, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि पूरा देश इसका स्वागत करेगा और हमारे अन्दर भी एक हिम्मत जागेगी कि इस तरह से हमने अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यवाद से टक्कर ली थी।

इतना कहते हुए मैं मंत्री जो से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे इस तरह से बिल में संशोधन करके, पुरे के पुरे ऐक्ट को डोपोट करके एक नया ऐक्ट लायें और हमारे लिये एक प्रेरणा दें।

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): Since I did not move my amendment on time—while looking at the trend of the debate here—I seek your permission—if the hon. Minister also agrees to it—to move that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee. In that case, I don't think there is any hurry in passing this Bill, when nine years have already been passed. The promise that you had made about amending the law, of course, has been fulfilled. If it is agreeable, then 10 members may be from the Lok Sabha and 5 members may be from

the Rajya Sabha for the constitution of this Select Committee. The hon. Minister may announce the list of the members. If it is agreeable, I seek your permission and cooperation of the hon. Members to move this amendment.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): I cannot accept the proposal put forward by Shri Shejwalkar that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want to say anything more?

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: I do not want to put it to the vote of the House.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): I am thankful to the hon. members from both sides of the House for their valuable suggestions. I never anticipated that such an innocent Bill would arouse so much enthusiasm amongst the members of the House; and the entire discussion seems to be on the basis as if this Bill is being brought forward for the first time so that the entire concept of the Victoria Memorial Hall and other things are being discussed. This is a very innocent amending Bill which was in fact recommended by the Committee in Subordinate Legislation. An admission fee was charged by the Victoria Memorial Hall and they wanted to have some regulations to be promulgated in that area. The Committee on Subordinate Legislation have recommended that both the things will have to be brought under the powers of the Act. Unless the Act is amended we cannot possibly do this. Though they were levying the fees it was the opinion of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation that unless we have a specific provision in the Act we can't levy a fee. That is why these were the main objects that the Government had in view while framing

the amendment of this Bill. Certainly, I would fully agree with hon. Members that if it is legally and constitutionally possible that under the Trust Deed if a Memorial is being created and if we would like to change the name and other concepts that the original subscribers had in view whether we can legally and constitutionally do it or not is a matter over which, in fact, the Government has not applied its mind. As hon. Member Shri Pandit suggested, if we can give some kind of legislation for all the museums—it is possible and the Government has not applied its mind—I am saving that all the suggestions which the hon. Members made here can be considered but at this stage it will be extremely difficult for me.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Kindly assure the House that you are going to look into this again.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I am putting all these things here. It will not be proper on my part to give any kind of assurance to the House. All kinds of things have been stated on the floor of the House and one hon. Member has gone to the length of saying that democracy has degenerated into a kind of bureaucracy. My own experience has been that these are matters which are all part of the subject matters if the hon. Members they have special interests in these matters, certainly their names can be considered at a particular stage provided they are subscriber there. If you are not a subscriber and if merely because you happen to be a Member of Parliament or Legislature, if you say that we must have so many members there. I don't know whether it would be within my powers to suggest any such thing. Now, the changes that may be affected are, the Governor, the Chief Justice and other people, the Mayor of the Corporation and if the elected corporation is not there, if it is superseded, then the administrator is perhaps to be

[Shri S. B. Chavan]

appointed there. But why these people have been taken, has some kind of a history? Large number of collection are with the Calcutta Corporation. Some records are also with the High Court. The Education Secretary has been appointed merely because he happened to be in charge of education and culture and that is why he will be able to put forth all the proposals of the West Bengal Government and thereafter their recommendations can be implemented by the Board of Trustees if they think that it is proper to do so. So far as the Government of India is concerned we had two representatives, one in the shape of a representative of the Ministry which deals with Victoria Memorial and another is the representative of the Finance Department, only on the expenditure side so that we will be able to guide them properly in expenditure matters. The hon. Member were pleased to ask me as to whether any meetings are being held of this Memorial because their experience has been that, as hon. Member Shri Panjit suggested, that he was appointed on this National Museum Committee and it had not met for the last two years. I have this report for 1979-80. It is the report of the Executive Committee of the Victoria Memorial Hall page 2 they have mentioned that five meetings of the Executive Committee were held in the year ending 31st March, 1980 that is on 13-7-1979, 27-8-1979, 26-12-1979, 17-3-1980 and 26-3-1980. The decisions on 66 cases from items 1050 to 1170 were obtained by circulation of the files.

So. I think, hon. Members will be convinced that meetings have been held regularly, business has been conducted, a large number of items have also been considered by the Board of Trustees and they have taken decisions on certain matters. There is no question of the meeting not being held merely because the Governor happens to be there or the Chief Justice of the

High Court has been appointed as *ex-officio* Member and that they may not attend the meeting.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: You said that decisions were taken by circulation of files. So, the meetings were only circular meetings and not regular meetings.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Meetings were regularly held but many of the items were got approved by circulating the files.

We are making a provision for the first time about the *ex-officio* Members—if they are not in a position to go, whether they should be allowed to delegate these powers and send some of their representatives for being present in the meeting. There is a valid point whether the approval of the Chairman is necessary or not. If the proceedings of that committee are to be considered valid, then the Chairman has to authorise the person. Otherwise, if they are allowed to send their representatives without his permission, then they themselves will not go and they will send their representatives.

Some hon. Members have said that Secretaries and others go to Calcutta or any other place just for picnic sake. I may tell them that they hardly find time for going to such meetings. That is why, this kind of provision is being made. But we very much want that the person who has been notified, should himself attend the meeting. This is a kind of restriction that we are trying to put.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Different people will go at different times.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: If the permission of the Chairman is removed, then of course, he will always send somebody else. We have taken care of it. Once the name of the representatives of the Finance Ministry is notified, then he himself has to attend

the meeting. If for any important reason he is not in a position to attend the meeting, he should seek the permission of the Chairman for sending his representative. So, we are making some restriction.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: With reference to this provision, if the *ex-officio* members are not in a position to go, how can they send somebody else? What are their qualifications? Can the Chief Justice send his Secretary or Steno? Therefore, some qualification should be prescribed; otherwise, any person can be deputed.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I was referring to the amendment which was suggested by one hon. Member wherein he had suggested that the permission of the Chairman should be deleted. If the permission of the Chairman is deleted, then, of course, the kind of situation that the hon. Member is contemplating, will definitely arise. If in one of the meetings the Chief Justice is not in a position to go and sends his representative, then the decisions of the meeting will be binding on the Chief Justice. He cannot say that since he did not attend the meeting, the decision is not binding on him. That is why we want the permission of the Chairman; we have made it more restrictive so as to see that those whose names are notified invariably go and attend the meeting.

AN HON. MEMBER: Who is the Chairman?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: The procedure for having the Chairman and members are all provided in the Act. This is an amending Bill by which we are merely saying as to who are the members and what changes may be effected. The Minister of Education was one of the members. I have been either the Chairman or a member of a large number of Committees. So, it has become physically impossible for me to attend all the meetings. That is why the name of the Minister of Education has been deleted. But a

number of *ex-officio* members have been kept there.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I have here a copy of the Act, which I obtained from the Library. I do not know if there are any amendments, but in the original Act there is no provision as to who is the Chairman.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Then it may be *ex-officio* Chairman. We have been following this practice and I do not think there has been any difficulty so far.

The only point I want to bring to your notice is about the recommendations of the Nihar Ranjan Ray Committees. That Committee has made four or five important recommendations. One recommendation is that some 100 Indian leaders of the period 1700 to 1900 and the events of that period should be depicted on the walls near the entrance. Another recommendation is drawing up a comprehensive project of re-modelling of galleries, high-lighting there the life of the common people in India of the 18th and 19th century. Another recommendation is about preparation and publication of a comprehensive sectional catalogue of the water colour drawings of the Memorial. These are the three or four important suggestions which they have made. I am given to understand that the Trustees have almost finalized the whole thing and very soon they will be able to take a final decision in the matter. Some of the scholars in the Universities have to give certain details. Unless they are given by them, it will not be possible for the trustees to take a final decision. But, to a greater extent, all the suggestions have been implemented by the Trustees.

Now I would like to give details of the income and expenditure for the three years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80. In 1977-78 the income from fees was Rs. 2,08,000 and expenditure on services Rs. 2,60,000; the total expenditure on establishment is Rs. 6.48 lakhs.

[Shri S. B. Chavan]

The budget Plan and non-Plan expenditure is almost Rs. 11 lakhs. In 1978-79 the income from fees is Rs. 1.99 lakhs and expenditure Rs. 2.50 lakhs; the total expenditure on establishment is Rs. 6.40 lakhs and the Plan and non-Plan budget expenditure is Rs. 12 lakhs. In 1979-80 the income is Rs. 2.88 lakhs, expenditure Rs. 3.55 lakhs, total expenditure on establishment Rs. 8.55 lakhs and the Plan and non-Plan budget expenditure Rs. 21.85 lakhs. We hope to substantially increase this provision for next year, if it is possible.

These are the points which are very relevant, so far as this, amending Bill is concerned. A large number of other things were mentioned on the floor of the House. As I have already suggested, when a comprehensive Bill is brought before this House, that will be the appropriate stage when all those suggestions can be taken into account. I would request the House to pass this Bill.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Sir, with your permission, I would like to seek one clarification. The hon. Education Minister has stated that unless certain terms in the trust and their legal aspects are considered, it is not possible to say whether the name can be changed?

But what I would like to urge upon the Hon'ble Minister is: Is it not possible to bring a Bill in order to delete these words in the Preamble, namely, "Empress of India"? These adjectives and the adjective clause to be retained in our statutes, in my respectful submission, is not correct, and I believe there should not be any provision that she should be described as the Empress of India. So, when will you take steps to see to this and get these things deleted to memorise the reign of Her Majesty and the words "Empress of India"? I would, with all humility, request that these words in the Preamble should be deleted as early as possible. Please assure the

House as to when you would do it. Leave aside the change of the name, we do not want these to remain on any statute.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: These two aspects can be separately considered. It will not be possible to give any assurance at this stage. After the Government takes a final decision in the matter, certainly it will be brought before the House in the shape of a Bill.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, are we to understand that even for removing this thing the Government will have to think seriously? (Interruptions). It is a fact that Queen Victoria is your Empress.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Victoria Memorial Act, 1903, be taken in consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2— (Amendment of section 2)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mool Chand Daga, are you moving your amendments?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I am moving my amendments, but if the Minister does not agree, as I have already said....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you moving them or not?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I am not moving.

SHRI BAPSAHEB PARULEKAR
(Ratnagiri): I beg to move:

Page 2, line 16,—

after "nominated" insert—

"initially" (6)

Page 2, line 17,—

after "Trustees" insert—

"mentioned at clauses (a) to (h)"
(7).

Page 2.—

after "20, insert—

representatives of West
Bengal Assembly to be elected to the
Assembly;

(k) Chief Minister of West Bengal
Government;

(l) the President of Bengal Cham-
ber of Commerce." (8)

Page 2,—

omit lines 21 to 26 (9)

18 hrs.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HAL-
DER (Durgapur): Sir now it is 6 p.m.
They should be considered tomorrow.
The House should be adjourned now.
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a question of
5-10 minutes more.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Let us
rise now. It is sufficient for the
day.

(Interruptions)

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member,
the difficulty is that from tomorrow we
will be discussing the motion on Presi-
dent's Address.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: It is just a
matter of 5-10 minutes.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKER:
The hon. Minister did not reply as to
whether he is going to take into account
the representatives of the West Bengal
Assembly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is all right. I
shall now put amendments 6, 7, 8 and
9 moved by Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar
to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 6 to 9 were put
and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the
Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

18.04 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no
amendments to Clauses 3 and 4. I
shall put them to the vote of the
House.

The question is:

"That clause 3 and 4 stand part
of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 3 and 4 were added to the
Bill.

Clause 1—(Short title)

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1980" substitute "1981" (5).

(SHRI S. B. CHAVAN)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause I, as amended, stand
part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to
the Bill.

*Enacting Formula**Amendment made:*

Page 1, line 1,—

*for "Thirty-first" substitute—**"Thirty-second" (4)*

(SHRI S. B. CHAVAN)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

18.07 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Eleventh Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIH): I beg to present the Eleventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, February 18, 1981 Magha 29, 1902 (Saka).